

RECREATION

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WINTER SPORTS



Winter Fun for All

Now That Winter's Here

Skiing for Wisconsin Youth

By Bryn Griffiths

A Novel Backyard Winter Carnival

By Elizabeth Donnelly

Winter Sports in California's "Southland"

By James K. Reid

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America Has Need of Us

FOR A TIME we did not seem to matter so much.

We thought perhaps there was too much of everything—even too much of us—too many youth, too many of all ages.

There did not seem to be enough for us all to do. Some ten million of us were unemployed.

Now we are all needed and more.

Tanks must be built and airplanes and bombers and ships and guns and munition factories.

And all this quickly without a day to spare.

Hundreds of thousands of us each year for some time to come must go to camps to be trained as soldiers for defense. We must be able to march long distances, to stand fatigue, to endure hardships. We must be in the best of physical, mental and spiritual condition.

All men and all women in regular civilian life must back up the men in camp, the men in defense industry. We ourselves—all of us—must be in condition to stand hardship, to do our part in case there is need.

So we ask ourselves—how can we keep from being “soft,” how may we toughen our fibre, become more sturdy, harder to push aside, how may we gain more endurance, how may we build ourselves up so that we may have greater value for our country?

We turn to physical education leaders, to recreation workers, to educators and ask what shall we do so that we all may become strong and our country may be strong. For we know that defense now is total defense, that the whole population is needed, that no one can be spared.

We ask ourselves—shall we go into training, shall we eat simpler food, shall we live more simply, shall we keep more regular hours, shall we pay more attention to our health, shall we have more regular physical examinations, shall we make sure that our recreation gives us adequate exercise, shall those of us who have forgotten how to walk take up tramping again?

Every recreation leader, every physical education leader needs at once to become an expert in advising individuals in how to overcome softness and how to create a citizen body capable of hard and effective citizen service. Men and women, boys and girls all have their part to play.

America has need of us.

Howard Bracher

December



First Place Winner, Senior Division, Amateur Photo Contest, New York City Park Department

Photo by Ben Cooperman

Now That Winter's Here!

Each year winter sports grow in interest and variety. Every winter new ways are discovered to make the out of doors more fascinating. In increasing numbers people who have always spent the winter shivering in the house are finding out what fun it is to be out in the open! If you are fortunate to be where there are ice and snow this season, there'll be no end to the good times winter can offer you!

The Growth of Winter Sports

THE PHENOMENAL GROWTH of winter sports participation is one of the outstanding developments in the field of recreation during the last decade. Once winter recreation was limited largely to indoor activities. Now, however, many who deplored the enforced idleness and indoor life of "snowbound" communities boast of local winter sports areas and facilities which developed along with the trend toward outdoor life, skating, skiing, tobogganing, and the other diverse winter activities. Winter carnivals are appearing in all sections of the country which have favorable climatic conditions.

In 1939, according to the 1939 *Yearbook* published by the National Recreation Association, 301 municipal toboggan slides were recorded in 114 cities.

America's national parks and forests and winter sports are a natural combination

Of these, in 57 communities there was a total participation of 712,897 on 120 slides. In contrast to these figures, the year 1930 showed 89 cities with 221 slides.

In 1939 ice skating areas numbered 2,968 in 427 cities, with a total participation of 16,501,089 on 1,608 areas in 217 communities. In 1930 there were 1,806 ice skating areas in 291 cities.

Last year 64 cities reported 116 ski jumps; the total participation on 65 jumps in 28 cities was 68,728. Nine years ago there were said to be 59 ski jumps in 39 cities.

National parks and forests and winter sports are a natural combination. Those areas providing such facilities are attracting winter sports enthusiasts by the thousands. In 1938 winter sports visits to the national forests exceeded one and a quarter million. Week-end or holiday "snow trains" — even "snow



Courtesy U. S. Forest Service

busses" and "snow planes," in some instances—take crowds regularly from metropolitan centers to the snow country.

It has been said that no other outdoor activity offers the variety and appeal of winter sports. A classification of areas prepared by Edward B. Ballard leads one to a fuller appreciation of the scope of winter activities.

Winter sports areas are divided into two major groups—those for intensive and concentrated use and those for extensive use. Each type of area is suitable for a specific group of activities, as shown in the classification:

Intensive Use Areas

Requiring restricted ice surface are the following:

- Speed skating
- Figure skating
- Recreational skating
- Ice hockey
- Ice shuffleboard
- Ice bicycling
- Curling

Requiring a comparatively flat snow surface are such games and races:

- Ski tilting
- Ski obstacle racing
- Skiing (with humans or horses for pulling)
- Snowshoe racing

Requiring snow slopes with special structures:

- Coasting (where no natural slope is available)
- Tobogganing
- Ski jumping

Requiring snow slopes without structures:

- Coasting
- Downhill ski running

Extensive Use Areas

Requiring a large ice surface:

- Skate sailing
- Ice boating

Requiring large snow-covered areas with flat or rolling terrain:

- Snow touring
- Snowshoeing
- Dog sledding
- Horse sleighing

Requiring large snow-covered hilly terrain:

- Downhill ski running on trails and mountain slopes
- Bobsledding

With the increased interest in winter sports many cities with limited natural resources find it necessary to provide places for outdoor sports. This they are doing by the construction of skating rinks; the flooding or spraying of tennis courts, playgrounds, and park spaces; the erection of toboggan slides and ski trails and jumps; the blocking of streets for coasting.

In line with this expansion, communities are marshaling all recreational forces to provide facilities for winter use. Areas with different primary functions are being used in the winter to augment winter sports areas. Reservoirs, for example, are being pressed into service as skating areas. Some years ago an abandoned reservoir in Reading, Pennsylvania, was covered with a concrete roof supported by concrete pillars. The top surface was so constructed that it could be used during the winter for ice skating and similar activities and throughout the other seasons for roller skating, tennis, volleyball, and folk dancing. This ice skating rink accommodates many skaters and provides sufficient area for ice carnivals as well.

Multiple Use of Facilities

The procedure mentioned illustrates the principle of multiple use of facilities, a trend which has gained increasing momentum in recent years. By careful planning facilities may be used in all seasons of the year.

A battery of tennis courts, for instance, may become a multiple use area. If these courts are hard surfaced and are provided with portable net posts and a six-inch curb, they are easily put to winter use as ice skating areas. In Newburgh, New York, a hard-surfaced track forty feet wide and one-sixth of a mile in length is flooded for competitive ice skating. (The track is also employed for roller skating and thus is in almost constant use throughout the year.)

Wading pools, which provide space for various games such as volleyball, basketball, and paddle tennis, can be made suitable for skating by partially filling them with water.

Nature, hiking, and bridle trails may become trails for skiers in the winter. Hillside areas in parks and golf courses may be adapted for coasting and simple skiing without interfering with their major use. (See "Golf and Country Clubs for Winter Sports" by Chester C. Conant in *RECREATION*, February, 1940.)

Even the natural bowl of an outdoor theater has been used as a coasting area. In one city a band shell serves as the take-off point for a small children's slide.

Because of the concentrated use of small areas, it is almost essential that many facilities be designed for multiple use.

One of the most important multiple use facilities is the shelter house. The building, provided with toilet facilities, a large recreation room, and

The essentials of a winter use shelter are all incorporated in this skating shelter at Blue Hills—large warming room; food concession; toilet facilities



*Courtesy Boston Metropolitan Park System
Photo by F. Ellwood Allen*

a small kitchen for the preparation of hot food, serves as a warming house for winter sports devotees yet plays an important part in the seasonal program. Its design, location, and size must be given careful consideration. Boathouses, picnic and camp shelters, and bathhouses can be designed for this multiple use.

Aside from the benefits resulting from effective utilization of space made possible through multiple use, the economic factor is of major significance. Properly designed, the facility simplifies the problems of leadership and reduces maintenance costs as well. Naturally, from the standpoint of construction, one multiple use structure will replace numerous structures designed for specific activities.

The theory of multiple use has a decided influence on traditional architectural design. It is a problem that is taxing the ingenuity of the designer. It has by no means been solved and we can expect interesting developments as a result of contemporary experiments in design and construction of multiple use facilities. When economy is the keynote, multiple use may be the only means of providing extensive recreation activity.

Skating— The Sport of Flying Blades

SKATING HAS ALWAYS been a favorite winter activity, but the recent popularity of ice shows with their talented stars has made the sport of flying blades a major winter recreation. "Plain skaters" who propel themselves around and around the rinks are always in the majority. Increased interest in skating, however, has added impetus to the fine art of figure skating, and many skaters are graduating into this more highly skilled class. Other skating enthusiasts often prefer to enter races or to play hockey or ice baseball.

Children who have learned to skate "straight" enjoy playing such games as tag, crack-the-

whip, races, and relays. A well supervised rink provides separate areas for plain, figure, and speed skaters, and the following games can be played only at specified times under trained supervision.

Games on Ice

Squirrel in the Trees. Two thirds of the players stand in couples with hands on each other's shoulders, forming hollow "trees" scattered about with considerable space between them. Inside each tree stands one of the remaining players, who is a squirrel. One or more odd squirrels are without trees. When the leader blows a whistle, all squirrels must skate to another tree and may not return to the tree they have just left. The odd squirrels try to secure a tree. Those left without trees become the odd squirrels.

Double Circle. The group is arranged in two concentric circles, one having one more skater than the other. On a signal they skate in opposite directions until a whistle is blown, when each player endeavors to secure a partner from the other circle. One player is left without a partner and the game continues.

Statues. Arrange players along a starting line. The leader, with back toward the players, stands some distance in front on a finishing line. When the leader says, "Come," the players advance; but when the leader gives the signal, "Stop," then suddenly turns and faces the players, all must remain immovable, like statues. Those caught moving must return to the starting line and advance as before. Play continues until half the players have crossed the finishing line. The skater who crossed the finishing line first becomes leader for the new game, which may be varied by having players ad-

vance by different methods such as backward skating.

Stoop Tag. One player is "It" and chases the other skaters. They escape being tagged by squatting. Any player may squat not more than five times, after which he may resort only to skating to keep away from "It." When tagged, the skater becomes "It."

Races

Feature skating events are always popular either for impromptu racing or community programs. If the races are planned for a public rink they must be carefully supervised by a trained leader who will clear the ice for the events.

One-Skate Race. This is clever and funny. Participants line up at the starting point with one skate on. They cover one hundred yards half skating and half running.

Three-Legged Race. Racers go in pairs. Inside legs of the two contestants are fastened together with a strap while skates are put on the outside feet. The course is one hundred yards.

Push-Mo-Sled Race. A steering blade like an ice boat rudder is attached either in front or back of each sled. One person sits on the sled and steers with the rudder while the other partner skates and pushes the sled.

Skater and Sprinter Race. A novelty event for ice is a fifty yard dash from a standing start between skater and sprinter. The sprinter wears sharpened spikes and if he is a good runner, he may win.

Skate and Bicycle Race. The skater will win but the race will be interesting!

Broom Race. One person sits on a broom while his partner draws him fifty yards, over the ice. This may be run either with or without skates.

Wheelbarrow Race. Contestants with skates on his feet holds the legs of his partner who is pushed along with skates on his hands. The course may be any length.

Chair Race. One boy or girl sits in a kitchen chair while his partner pushes the chair fifty yards over the ice. This may be played with or without skates.

Back Skate Race. Contestants skate backwards for a hundred yards.

Obstacle Relay. Skaters go one-fourth of the length of the track and then over tables; another quarter and go under tennis nets holding one foot

above the ice; after the third quarter they jump a six-inch hurdle; the final quarter is ended by crawling through a barrel with the head and bottom out; then on to the finish. This race is usually an event both for the spectator and the skater.

Skating in Pairs. Men and women may skate together in several colorful ice events. Skating in pairs can be judged for speed, form, or fancy skating; possibly for waltzing if there is music. A girls' and men's relay race can be run off with the boy skating backward one lap, handing a flag to the girl who skates forward for the last lap. In a snow shovel race, the man drags the girl one half the distance on a shovel and the girl drags the man the other half. For a necktie race, the girl helps her partner put on his tie; he skates to a goal and back; and she helps him off with the tie for the finish of the race.

Feature Skating Events. Other feature races can be planned with hoops, potatoes, or tin cans. A costumed "animal" parade with two skaters for each animal is always colorful.

Skating Proficiency Test

Skating tests for skill can be used by rink supervisors in classifying playground groups, or they may be included in the competitive events of a winter carnival or silver skate derby.

A suggested test includes:

1. Cut outer edge, five strokes with each foot.
2. Skull backward, feet parallel, for fifty feet.
3. Cut circle backward, cross cut, within twenty-five foot circle.
4. Cut circle forward, one foot (right or left) within ten-foot circle.
5. Make half turn right or left, from forward to backward direction.

Skating Meets

The new popularity of ice skating has become nation wide since the introduction of indoor and artificial ice rinks. Skating meets, once sponsored only by northern communities, have developed into annual skating tournaments and silver skate derbies in many parts of the country.

The following competitive ice program arranged by the Westchester County Recreation Commission is typical of many community meets:

Preliminary events were held during the morning:

- 10:00 220 yard race for boys under 14 years of age
- 10:20 220 yard race for girls under 16 years of age
- 10:40 440 yard race for men
- 11:00 440 yard race for women

11:20 Mile relay for boys

11:40 Mile relay for girls

In the afternoon the final events were scheduled:

12:30 220 yard race for boys under 14 years of age

12:50 220 yard race for girls under 16 years of age

1:10 440 yard race for men

1:30 440 yard race for women

1:50 Mile county championship for men

2:10 Half-mile county championship for women

2:30 Mile relay for men

2:50 Mile relay for women

A suggested ice carnival program would include general skating in costume, general waltzing, figure skating, grand march and award of costume prizes, comic skaters, group skating or drill, barrel jumping and games, speed races, and crowning of carnival queen.

Skate Sailing

Experienced skaters enjoy carrying a sail to help them along over the ice. This sport is best carried out where there is a large surface of ice as on a river, bay, or lake. The equipment is not expensive to secure, and it does not require an exceptionally expert skater to enjoy skate sailing. The sail is made of duck or unbleached sheeting with a bamboo frame and varies in size and shape according to the locality in which it is used. It may be made for the use of one person or for several, and is controlled by ropes attached to the sail and the frame on the same principle as a sailboat. It is much less dangerous and much easier to "come about" if you carry your sail rather than have it fastened to your person.

Additional information on the building of skate sails can be obtained from "Practical Suggestions for Making and Using Skate Sails," issued by the Skate-Sailing Association of America, 22 Baldwin Place, Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Safety on Skates

Safety first should be the watchword of all skaters whether they are in a public park, backyard rink, or frozen lake. Segregation of plain, figure, and speed skaters on all rinks is advisable. It is important also to prohibit Snap the Whip and other dangerous games, except under strict supervision. A receptacle should be provided to keep refuse off the ice, since a small piece of cloth or paper may often cause serious falls.

The Red Cross lists the following safety rules for natural skating areas:

1. Know the ice. There is more truth than poetry in the rhyme:

One inch, keep off!

Two inches, one may;

Three inches, small groups;

Four inches, O. K.

2. Beware of "white or salt water ice," particularly if a swift current flows beneath. Black ice is the only solid kind and the only ice to trust.
3. Best of all make a pond to order.
4. Do not skate alone on woodland lake or stream.
5. When spring melting sets in, quit the ice at the first sign of weakening.
6. When crossing a stretch of ice of unknown thickness, carry a pole about ten or twelve feet long which can be used if you should go through. Ends of the pole can be placed across the hole and used as a support on which to climb out.
7. Life buoys should be placed at deep water skating places.
8. Skaters should take an inventory of available rescue materials before beginning to skate — boats, lines, boards, fence rails, ladders, clothesline.
9. A coil of $\frac{3}{8}$ " clothesline fifty to a hundred feet long can be carried with a minimum of inconvenience when slung across the shoulder.

Hiking and Snowshoeing

WE ARE BEGINNING to discover that hiking is one of the best sports for crisp winter days when a white world invites young and old to play. There are always many things to do while tramping and walking through the snowy woods. You will soon discover that Nature is not hidden; she is merely showing a different face. It is easy to recognize trees by their leaves, but can you identify them by their twigs and bark? Pack up some water, a compass, hand axe, cooking utensils, knife, food, and matches and spend a day getting acquainted with winter.

Try playing Tree Cribbage as you go along. Divide your group into two teams, each taking one side of the road and gaining a point towards the winning score for each tree correctly identified. Nature lovers will also enjoy playing this with tracks of animals and birds.

Birds' nests are easily seen in the winter, for they stand out sharply against the bare branches of shrubs and trees. Now is the time to study their structure and location. It is safe to collect them at this season because they are deserted.

Fungi, lichens, and mosses are visible in the winter woods. How many different kinds can you find? Have you noticed the leaf scars and buds on bare tree twigs? Snow crystal forms make good study material for a winter hike. With hand

lens you will see many variations of a six-pointed pattern. Remember to look up at the clouds, as you go along. Do you know the weather signs they indicate?

The winter sky will make your night hike more



*Courtesy Department of Recreation,
Los Angeles County, California*

interesting. Choose a moonless night to watch the stars and major constellations. Bring along a camera and use a long time exposure to show the movement of the earth as it turns, causing the stars to inscribe an arc on the film. Climax the evening by telling stories of the constellations around your camp fire.

Hiking Precautions. Provide a canteen or thermos bottle of water.

If you must drink water along the way, boil it for five minutes, or put in one or two Halazone tablets and let it stand for thirty minutes.

Consult the weather man and try to avoid a snow storm.

If you are caught in a storm, do not try to reach your destination. It may be safer to take shelter under a snow bank or dig a hole in the snow large enough so that the persons seeking refuge will not come in contact with the snow. The air in the hole will help conserve body heat.

Clothing must be adequate. A good hiking outfit includes woolen shirt, sweater, blunt toe shoes with heavy soles, woolen socks, and a walking stick.

Tracking and Trailing

This game can be played in the woods while hiking, or in some large open space where there is plenty of freshly fallen snow. The trail makers are given a start of from ten to twenty minutes and the followers try to trace them by their footprints in the snow before the end of the trail is reached. Obstacles add to the fun. There may be blind trails in which the trailmakers turn off the trail a short distance, retrace their steps and continue as before. The double trail, which goes in two directions and then forms into one again, requiring the followers to go over logs and fallen trees, makes the game more complicated. Night tracking with candles in tin cans is fun for children or adults, and hare and hound chases through the snow are always popular.

Snowshoeing

Long tramps through the country will be more fun if you wear snowshoes, especially where the snow is very deep and fresh. Photographers and lovers of wild life can use the "webs" to find new paths through untraveled snow lands. To the novice, snowshoeing may look difficult, but it is neither tiring or hard to learn, and one will travel farther and with less fatigue on a pair of snow-

shoes than on the bare ground of summer. When simple skill with snowshoes is acquired some novel events may be introduced. Baseball, basketball or pushball can all be adapted for play on snowshoes.

W. Austin White in *The Book of Winter Sports* says, "There are plenty of stunts that you can try by way of variety—stunts that you should be able to execute properly before you qualify as an expert. You should be able to climb nimbly up one side of a six strand barbed wire fence and hop off on the other side without landing on your head, tearing your clothes or breaking a snowshoe."

He also suggests that the snowshoer should be able to walk on logs—not edging along inch by inch, but pigeon-toeing straight across. When trying this for the first time, it is best to avoid logs which span water. Sliding down hill or jumping on snowshoes causes too much strain on the shoes and should be avoided. Sleds and skis are made for these activities. All-day tramping parties and moonlight hikes are becoming more and more a part of the winter sports schedule and they will be much more fun when you have learned how to use a pair of snowshoes.

Tobogganing and Coasting

AT THE SIGN of the first snow, boys and girls bring out their sleds and begin to improvise hills and slides, and toboggan enthusiasts don heavy clothes and hunt up the nearest toboggan slide. In increasing number communities throughout the country are providing coasting areas for children and are constructing toboggan slides, long and short, for the toboggan enthusiasts.

Construction of Toboggan Slide

There is great variation in the length of toboggan slides, depending on local conditions and topography. They may vary from a comparatively short distance to nearly a mile in length.

In many cities it is possible to use a natural slope in building a toboggan slide, but frequently it is necessary to support the slide by means of framework. The following factors should be considered in toboggan slide construction:

The slide should face toward the north or northeast to avoid the direct rays of the sun, thus lessening the possibility of the ice melting. Probably in no other recreation facility is orientation so important.

Use good wood in the construction of the toboggan slide, making sure that the grain of the wood runs downhill. Plane all edges and corners to avoid splinters. As additional protection, one community has utilized old canvas fire hose split vertically, spread over the edges of the trough, and tacked down. Treat all woodwork in the slide thoroughly with creosote every year; this preserves the wood and serves as a disinfectant.

Build the entire slide straight, for the toboggan may go over the side on a curve.

Make the trough two inches wider than the toboggan (inside width twenty inches at bottom and twenty-two inches at top) throughout the entire length of the slide. If the trough is too wide the toboggan may lurch from side to side.

Make the sides of the trough high enough so that the toboggan will not jump the track.

If trestle work is necessary, it must be strong and solid to avoid vibration. Crossbars must be close enough together to avoid strain on the bottom boards.

It is wise to continue the sides of the chute on the outrun or to construct a trough of natural earth. Make the outrun level, thereby preventing the toboggan from upsetting. The runway should be clear of trees, poles, boulders, and any other obstructions. Since weather and slide conditions affect the distance toboggans will travel, it may be necessary to build a slight upgrade at the end of the slide to prevent the toboggans from going too far. Straw may be used on the outrun to decrease the

Old canvas hose, split vertically and spread over the edges of the trough of the slide, then tacked down, offer additional protection to the tobogganist

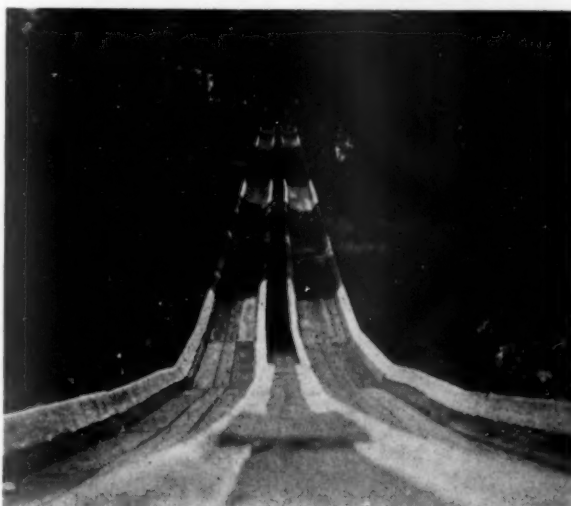


Photo by F. Ellwood Allen

speed of the toboggans. The approach to the platform at the top of the slide should be a gradual slope, cleated runway or wide stairs. The platform should be of ample size and protected by railings.

The ice for the sliding surface may be prepared in several different ways. According to one method, slush (made by mixing snow and water) is spread over the entire slide to a thickness of one inch. Following a second method, the trough is filled with snow beaten down into a two-inch layer, then sprinkled with water. Of course the best possible sliding surface is freshly fallen snow packed in the trough. The slide should be inspected every night. Keep the ice in good condition by patching with slush beaten smoothly into any holes.

For detailed suggestions on the construction of toboggan slides see "A Toboggan Slide," *RECREATION*, December, 1932; and "The Design and Construction of Toboggan Chutes" by Samuel P. Snow, *The American School and University*, 1939.

A Few Hints on Safety

The toboggan slide should be carefully supervised at all times. Use of the slide should be permitted only when the starter is on hand to release the clutch. The starter makes sure that toboggans are not overloaded and that one toboggan does not start until the one ahead has left the chute at the bottom and can be unloaded before the arrival of the next toboggan. Sometimes traffic lights are used to regulate starting as at Mt. Hood Park, Melrose, Massachusetts.

There is an element of danger in tobogganing, for a toboggan can be extremely dangerous in the hands of inexperienced riders on an ordinary slope. Therefore, toboggan enthusiasts are wise to heed a word of caution; if it is absolutely impossible to reach a well-designed slide, select a slope which is not too steep and which has been thoroughly cleared of all obstructions.

Coasting

One of the winter activities most popular with children is coasting. Of course the ideal place for coasting is on a natural slope—which is rarely to be found in neighborhood playgrounds. In a great many of the larger park areas, reservations, and golf courses, however, such slopes are available.

The site of the slide should face north or northeast. It is desirable, if the topography warrants, to



Reading, Pa., is one of the cities to set aside streets for coasting

divide the area into two or more sections: a slight grade for the youngest coasters, a greater slope for larger children, and a steep incline for youth, adults, and experienced coasters.

Closing Streets for Coasting. If such a natural slope can not be made available, the children will undoubtedly find their own incline, and in spite of traffic hazards the street is still the most popular and often the only available sliding place. In a number of cities recreation departments or similar groups make arrangements with the police or other city departments to shut off certain streets for several hours daily.

Streets to be set aside for coasting must be carefully selected. They should be side streets on which traffic is not heavy. They should not cross a much traveled street.

Provision should be made for an easy stop at the end of the run. This may be done by clearing a strip of thirty feet or more at the end of the slide and covering it with ashes so that the coasters will make a complete stop before they reach the barriers. Wooden horses are usually used for barriers. Red lanterns should be suspended from them at night.

It is absolutely essential that some individual be charged with the responsibility of supervising the activity on streets closed for coasting. Otherwise such a project may be exceedingly dangerous.

Following are some of the duties of such supervisors:

1. Be on the job. You are there to prevent injuries and keep order.

2. Be courteous. You can get cooperation from property owners and drivers if you can see their side.
3. Be helpful. Make sure that the smaller children get a chance to slide. Eject all troublemakers.
4. Barriers and red lights should be put up at the start of a sledding period and put away after the period has ended.
5. Coasters should go down on the right side of the slide and back up on the other side.
6. You are responsible for all equipment and for the safety of those participating on the slide.
7. Cover the entire area; watch all the children; make "Safety First" your motto.

Artificial Playground Coasting Areas. In the case of comparatively level topography it is necessary to provide an artificial slide for children. A slide only a few feet high erected on a playground will provide fun for hundreds of children. On more than one playground the roof of the shelter house is used as a platform or starting place for the slide. Do not make the slide too high, however.

Allow an incline about three times as long as the height of the jumping off place. The slide should be at least four to six feet wide and if boards are used they are laid crosswise. Trestle work underneath supports the structure.

Most slides level off toward the bottom so that coasters come on to the outrun more smoothly. The outrun consists of a clearing on the ground at the end of the ride.

An ice surface can be secured by sprinkling and resprinkling the snow until it is smooth.

Tin Can Slides

If sleds are not available a tin can slide is even more fun. A tin pan, refuse or ash can cover with all handles removed will provide a good ride down any well packed snowbank. After a few single slides, riders may line up their tin cans, hitch on to one another, and make their own toboggan. Since the equipment is easily obtained, this kind of sliding is very popular. The only other equipment needed is warm clothes and a love of snow, since riders end up frequently in the snowbank.

Races and Activities

Other sledding events are fun for hilly or level ground and round out the activity.

Push and Coast. The rider receives a running push from his teammate up to the starting line. The distance is measured from the line to the forward point of the sled when it stops.

Swimming Race (Crab Race). The rider lies on

his stomach on the sled and pushes it forward with his hands. Use of feet is forbidden.

Shuttle Relay. Teams of nine boys, one rider and eight pushers, take part. The sled must come to a stop and be turned around at each end of the straightaway. (The race is run under regular shuttle relay rules and it is not complete until all boys are back to their original starting point. Distance: minimum, twenty-five yards; maximum, fifty yards.)

Towing. One partner is on the sled, the other pulls him toward a goal. The sled is pulled twenty-five yards, is turned around and brought back.

Sled Parades. Decorated sleds will make as effective a parade as doll carriages. Interest may be added to such a parade by dividing the sleds into classes and giving small awards for the most elaborate, most beautiful, and most fantastic sleds.

The White Art of Skiing

SKIING AS A WINTER SPORT has been growing steadily in popularity during the last few years. Every winter more and more people have become interested in the "white art," which provides enjoyable exercise in the open air and a winter opportunity for exploring the surrounding country. Trends in the manufacture and sale of



Courtesy Hiram College



Courtesy U. S. Forest Service

Ski run and towing facilities at Berthoud Pass in Arapaho National Park, Colorado

equipment indicate the sudden increase. Americans spent \$417,000 for skis and snowshoes in 1935. Figures quoted by John R. Tunis in *Sport for the Fun of It* indicate that skiers are now spending about \$20,000,000 in a single year for skis and accessories, ski clothing, transportation, and lodging at winter sports areas.

Much of the new popularity is due to the realization by the public that recreational skiing does not require a high degree of skill, is not extremely dangerous, nor essentially expensive. The sport is suited to all ages, and the novice will find fun in learning if he remembers that he cannot imitate a veteran speed-champion or jumper.

Downhill skiing is the easiest and most quickly learned skill. A small practice slope with a long level outrun is best for the beginner. Cross country skiing requires practice and training before the newcomer graduates into a skilled endurance skier, but it is especially appropriate for older skiers whose interests have turned toward less strenuous forms of competitive skiing. Jumping on skis is a dangerous game which should be left to experts and professionals.

Slalom racing can be a healthy substitute for cross country, since it replaces the dangerous rocks and trees of a rough countryside with carefully arranged flag poles on a scientifically planned course.

Necessary equipment for skiing can be inexpensive and is easy to secure. Modern skis are

nearly flat pieces of ash, oak, beech, spruce or hickory, pointed and turned up about one foot at the toe. Their length is usually the distance the wearer can reach with his hand upraised.

For girls the distance is to the wrist; for men to the base of the fingers.

Races

Feature races on a ski course are always fun and may be planned for a day's outing or for a community program:

Skijoring Race. Contestants are divided into two groups, one of boys and one of girls. One player stands on the ski (rider) and is pulled by two other members of the group (horses). The team crossing the goal line first wins.

Tandem Ski Race. Two people use one pair of skis at the same time. Six couples race.

Ski Tilting with Mops is an amusing event. Two men, each armed with a mop and wearing skis, face each other. They try to overthrow each other with the mops.

Ski Jumping is thrilling and exciting, but it is not usually sponsored by recreation departments except for experts or professionals.

Obstacle Ski Race. A barrel with the top and bottom knocked out is placed on the track. About fifteen feet from the barrel, a mound of snow ten feet long and two feet high is piled up. Beyond this a second barrel is placed. At the command to go, the contestants start. The participant on reaching the barrel kicks off his skis, shoves them through the barrel, pulling them out at the other end. Putting them on again, he crawls over the

mound, and when he reaches the barrel on the other side shoves skis through again. The finish of the race is about ten feet from the last barrel, making the entire race approximately fifty feet.

Ski Contests

Competitive and colorful skiing events are often the basis of a community winter carnival program. These events are appropriate for any winter sports or skiing meet:

- 100 yard dash
- 220 yard dash
- 4 mile cross country run
- Obstacle race
- Relay race

Ski proficiency contest:

- a. Telemark swing to right and left, Christiana swing to right and left
- b. Letter S turns, turning first in one direction and then in the other
- c. Keeping within course marked by flags
- d. Snow plowing

Ski jumping contest:

- a. For form and distance
- b. For distance only

Safety for Skiers

The sudden increase in the number of skiers on hills and slopes has made the problem of safety for skiers a very serious one. Beginners who crowd the courses are a real danger to themselves and to others. The foresters writing in *Forest Outings* issued by the Department of Agriculture insist that only a complete observance of ski-trail etiquette, a greater interest in controlled skiing, and a widespread recognition by individuals of their personal limitations and responsibilities will bring about improvements in the safety records of our ski-grounds.

They suggest the following formula for beginners:

- 1. Take it easy at first and enjoy yourself.
- 2. Feel your way along. Don't take dares until you are sure of the course and your ability.
- 3. Stay on the practice slopes away from spectators.

Several rules for skiing have been suggested by Josef Lanz, winter sports expert:

- 1. Use proper equipment and correctly sized skis.
- 2. Plenty of warmth about the lower part of the body; light clothing with room for action on the upper part of the body.
- 3. Shoe soles should be stiff, since flexible soles make skiing more difficult.
- 4. Hood and nose pads will protect face, ears, and nose. If you wear goggles, take them off when making a downhill run.

- 5. "Take it Easy!" Excess speed causes most skiing injuries. Don't take silly chances.
- 6. When going uphill keep well to one side so that you will not interfere with those coming down. If caught on the trail, stand still, do not try to dodge.
- 7. Jumping should be attempted *only* by experts.

Facilities for Skiing

The American School and College, 1939, contains detailed articles on facilities for skiing: "Downhill Ski Trails" by Robert W. Vincent; "The Construction of Ski Jumps" by Lawrence E. Briggs; and "Design and Construction of Ski Tows" by Paul S. Putnam.

Snow and Ice Games and Activities

THERE ARE MANY WAYS to have fun in winter without resorting to expensive equipment or without acquiring a sports skill. Many of the following games will be equally appropriate for children or adults, large or small groups. The only properties needed are warm but loose clothing and plenty of snow.

Snow Games

Snow Battles. This is great fun for children or adults. Players can be divided into sides with a captain for each side who directs the procedure. There should be regulations for the number and kind of snowballs and the size of forts. Loopholes in the sides are convenient for throwing balls from inside, and steps on the inner wall aid the defenders in climbing to the top of the fort. Some players like to make shields of a barrel head or other material and fasten it to the arm with a strap. This may have a shelf or rack on which a supply of snowballs is placed.

Often a gymnasium class will think it fun to challenge another class for such a battle. A date must be set in advance so that the players will come dressed properly for their outdoor encounter.

Follow the Leader. This game can be adapted to a large or small area and is often made more amusing by a clever leader who requires others to do stunts in the snow, step in his tracks, shake snow from overhanging branches, pass snowballs down the line or turn somersaults in the snow.

Snowball Bombardment. This game is very popular with lumbermen. Two sides line up a good

throw's length apart. Each player sets a pole in the snow in front of him and sticks a hard snowball on top of it; he then makes a pile of snowballs, placing them at his feet. Each side throws snowballs at the balls mounted on the poles of the other side. Meanwhile every man does his best to save his own. The side which has a reasonably large fraction of a ball, if not a whole one left, wins the game.

Snow Dodge Ball. Track two large concentric circles in the snow about fifteen feet apart. The group is divided into two equal teams. One team scatters within the inner circle while the other team scatters in the area between the two circles. The center team makes snowballs and throws them at the players on the rim who try to dodge. While dodging the balls, rim players may not run outside the outer circle, and snowball-throwing players may not run outside the inner circle.

If a player is hit, he joins the team in the center of the circle. The last player in the outer rim wins. Then the teams change places, with the circle team going inside and the snowball-throwers coming out to the rim. A variation of this game is to let the outer circle make snowballs and try to hit those on the inside.

Snow Leap Frog. Instead of merely jumping over the backs of players, try crawling between their feet, or alternate the two procedures. If done in deep, soft snow this will be difficult and will provide more fun. Let the players balance snowballs on the backs of stooping players and have others clear the balls while leaping.

Pushball. Let the boys play against the girls. Roll up a snowball that is three or four feet in diameter, the larger the better. Now tramp two clear parallel lines twenty to thirty feet apart for the two goal lines. Roll the ball midway between them. The girls get on one side of the ball and boys on the other. Each team tries to push the ball across the home line of the other. The team which succeeds wins.

Pushball can also be played with two large snowballs. Teams come at a signal from opposite sides of the field and try to push one ball over their opponents' line. Players must use their own discretion as to when to push their own ball and when to dash back to hamper the opponents. Each time a ball crosses an end line a point is scored and the teams begin again from the middle.

NOTE: Other snow games will be found in the article "A Novel Backyard Winter Carnival" on page 544.

Snow Sculpture

Although the crude snowman in the front yard

is still a perennial favorite, the sculpturing of streamlined figures from snow has now become a fine art. Subjects for modeling include animals, prominent persons, legendary heroes and heroines, and comic strip characters.

The figure may be carved or chipped out with a hatchet from a large pile of snow which has been allowed to freeze. Since this type of snow statue must support its own weight, however, the variety of subjects which can be modeled in this way is limited.

A second and better method employs slush (made by filling a pail of water with snow) and a framework of boards and wire to support the figure. A tall

upright piece of wood and a short crosspiece are sufficient for a snow man with two arms. The more pretentious projects require more elaborate frame works. Materials required for making a figure are a framework of board and wire, a large bucket of slush, a dipper, a shovel, paddle, trowel, knife, and hatchet, and kalsomine and a brush if you wish to paint the statue.

(For more specific directions on snow sculpturing see "Introducing the Snow Artist," a bulletin available from the National Recreation Association. Price 5 cents.)

Snow Modeling Contests. Snow modeling contests are always good for playground groups. The snow figures can be judged according to the height, appearance, correct proportions, originality



Sculptors of Hibbing, Minnesota, made this figure of Will Rogers which rose twenty-three feet above the ground

of design and difficulties overcome, such as accumulation of snow or weather conditions.

When having a community snow modeling contest, it is wise to arrange for various age divisions. Modeling in individual front yards is preferable to working in a central park because of the amount of materials which must be hauled and the necessity for a city clean-up of boards and wire when the models melt in the spring. Statues will also show up much better if displayed individually. It is best to set a deadline for the construction work. If there are many contestants, ask each one to submit a picture of his model and let the judges make their selections from these. Photographs will also be convenient if weather conditions are poor.

Minneapolis has used both the central park and neighborhood park method of conducting her modeling contests. In the latter type of contest, district winners compete for the city championship. Groups as well as individuals may be encouraged to enter the contest. In Duluth, Minnesota, prizes are awarded in each of their three divisions: snow statues, snow houses or huts, and original figures.

Ice Games

Many winter and summer games can be adapted for playing on an ice field. Basketball, volleyball, baseball, and croquet are good games for a rink with a few changes in rules. Baseball is especially suited to winter playing, either with or without skates. Ice hockey and curling are, of course, old winter favorites. (Rules for snow hockey which is played with old brooms, a soccer ball, and Indian clubs are available from the National Recreation Association.)

Curling. This popular old Scottish game has recently attained new popularity in various parts of this country. It is a favorite with the men, and a community tournament will arouse great interest and enthusiasm. Although it was originally an outdoor sport, weather conditions have led curlers in different sections of the United States and Canada to construct several indoor rinks or alleys.

Four men play on each "rink" or team and the best player and leader of each team is called the "skip." The object of the game is to send the stones down the ice alley or "sheet" toward the opposite goal. Each sheet is

138 feet from hack to hack, a hack being a small board at each goal on which the man about to curl the stone puts his foot.

Curling is actually a combination of bowling and shuffleboard. In front of each hack are three large concentric circles, and each player attempts to spin the stone from one end of the sheet as nearly to the center of the circles at the other end as possible. Each player has two shots with the stones, which are made from granite shaped like flattened balls, and are slid on the rim of a cup hollowed out in the bottom. Handles enable players to lift and curl the forty-pound stones.

After all eight men have had their shots, the stones are measured as in quoits and the score announced. The players start first at one end of a sheet and then reverse. Fourteen "ends" or trips up and down the sheet constitute a match. The skip usually plays last, since special skill is needed to knock accumulated enemy stones out of the rink and put one's own inside. The men all have brooms and after a stone starts sliding they sweep away the slush in front of it at the command of the skip.

Ice Shuffleboard. This winter game is similar to curling but has some advantages over that game. It requires neither expensive equipment nor the strength necessary to wield heavy weights and may therefore be played by women as well as men.

On a smooth piece of ice five circles are marked out having a common center, the inmost circle with a radius of six inches, and each outer one a radius of six inches larger than that of the circle next nearest the center. The spaces between the lines are numbered from one to five; the highest number is at the center.

From a line twenty-five feet away round disks are propelled by long cues toward this target. The cues are similar to those used in pool, but pointed sticks may be used. Disks may be purchased or made of wood. Each side shoots its disks as near the center of the circles as possible and tries to knock its opponents' disks away. The game is generally played with four people, two on each side, and the players have three disks each.

When all the disks have been played, each side is credited with the number of points indicated by the spaces in which the disks lie. Additional rules in scoring may be adopted; for example, one of the spaces between circles

"But, jovial and ruddy as winter sports are, they have a side which is more or less lacking in the sports of summer. . . . They have a lonely side, a still, reflective side which for some of us adds immeasurably to their charm." — Walter Pritchard Eaton in Winter Sports Verse.

may be marked "five off." Each side will then try to avoid that space and force its opponents into it.

Ice Races

Many racing games can be played on ice without the use of skates. Some hour during the week may be set aside for these games and the rink supervisor should clear the ice of skaters at this time.

Skateless Race. For fifty yards, racers go through the motions of skating without skates.

Scooter Race. Runners are attached to the wheels of a scooter and cleats are put on one of the players' feet. The races covers one hundred yards. If ice scooters are available they may be used.

Wheelbarrow Race. One racer has two blocks of wood, one on each hand. His partner holds his ankles and they go forward in wheelbarrow position for fifty yards.

Hobby Horse Race. Participants hold brooms between their legs and run fifty yards.

Broom and Chair Race. Both of these types can also be run off on an icy field without skates.

Games for Ice and Snow, a bulletin of games which can be played on ice or in the snow without any additional equipment, is available from the National Recreation Association upon request.

Ice Painting

Painting on ice can be a fascinating winter project for individuals or community groups. Remove the glass from a window or picture frame and lay the frame flat on the ground. Pack the frame tightly with snow, wet it, and let it freeze overnight. This will produce a glassy surface of ice. Mix a thick paste of kalsomine and paint a landscape or anything desired on the surface of the ice. When the picture is finished, bring the frame into a heated room just long enough to let the colors blend a little. Then take it out and let freeze again.

"Stained Glass" Windows

The painting technique is slightly different in making art windows. Roll putty or art clay into long strings one-quarter inch thick and outline a scene on a pane of glass, placing the clay tightly against the glass along the division of colors. A colored design or drawing may be placed under the glass for copy work. Water colored with dye is run into the spaces formed by the clay walls

and allowed to freeze. Stained glass windows have been used effectively in snow buildings.

Festivals and Carnivals

SKATING, ICE GAMES, sports and all the other activities mentioned can be combined into a winter festival which may be the culmination of a season or winter sports. These festivals may range from neighborhood carnivals of a day of winter fun to an elaborate program extending over a week, or from a day of festivities covering one winter activity to an elaborate frolic for every kind of winter sport.

Organization and Planning

The degree of success of a winter carnival depends on how carefully plans are made and on how well the committees function. According to organization suggestions sent out by the Extension Department, St. Louis County (Minnesota) Rural Schools, the actual program planning should be the responsibility of a general committee. This committee should be composed of a general chairman, several active community leaders, and the chairmen of the carnival subcommittees. (The number and duties of the subcommittees vary according to the type of carnival planned and the local problems.)

The general committee outlines the plans, draws up the program, and sets dates and places for events. In planning the committee considers these factors:

Facilities available	What should be brought by committee members, guests, and officials
Date, schedule of events	Prizes
Who may attend	Supplies and equipment
Expected attendance	Selection of committees and officials
Transportation and parking	Emergencies (severe weather, accidents)
Traffic and safety regulations	
Refreshments	
Program	

There should be a joint meeting of all committees approximately a week before the event in order to coordinate plans and complete the final arrangements.

Dartmouth Winter Carnival. The Dartmouth Winter Carnival is an excellent example of detailed planning and coordination. One man heads the organization—the director. He selects a gen-

eral committee, each member of which directs a separate department. These are the departments: Competitions. The duty of this committee is the organization and management of all competitive skiing and skating events. Within this department are:

Clerk of Office (in charge of printed materials)

Clerks of Courses (in charge of the running of events)

Property Manager (in charge of competition equipment)

Medical Advisor (in charge of providing first aid equipment)

Director of Officials (in charge of securing starters, timers, recorders, checkers, scorers, referees, judges).

Outdoor Evening. This committee is responsible for a theatrical review staged on an artificial skating pond.

Police. This committee handles the traffic and the crowds, patrols the courses, and takes tickets.

Features. Another name for the features committee is the decorations committee. The members are in charge of the construction of the large Carnival snow statue as well as the promotion and judging of the campus snow modeling contest.

Entertainment. The duties of this committee are housing and feeding guests and officials and running an information bureau.

Publicity. The future of Carnival rests on good publicity.

Equipment. The equipment committee must provide the necessary tools and equipment for all departments.

Personnel. The responsibility for volunteer workers belongs to those in charge of personnel.

Members at Large. These individuals must be ready for emergency duty in any department.

The general committee meets for the first time in the early spring to discuss the reports of previous Carnival directors and to consider the main theme of Carnival. The general chairman then begins to work with each director, helping him determine the extent of his program; by November the directors must have their plans fairly well formulated. Intensive planning takes place from November to Carnival time. Finally, after Carnival is over the general committee meets once more to record mistakes and discuss them for the benefit of next year's Carnival.

Important Details. There are many items which contribute to the success of the winter carnival, for details loom large in importance.

An information desk is advisable. In addition, large placards relating the program and time and place of events should be placed at strategic points on the grounds.

If there is no toboggan chute, designated places should be set aside for tobogganing and skiing; too often a good slope attracts skiers and toboggan enthusiasts at the same time with resultant hazards.

It is well to have warming house facilities; if necessary, erect temporary windbreaks or a lean-to. Large bonfires will be appreciated.

There should be some place on the grounds where guests can secure refreshments—hot drinks, particularly.

To promote general participation, appropriate events must be scheduled for as many groups as possible. Almost everyone can engage in some of these informal winter sports activities:

Tobogganing	Ice boating	Figure skating
Bump-the-bumps	Hiking	Skijoring
Skating	Sleighing	Curling
Skiing	Sledding	Dog sledding
Snowshoeing	Sail skating	Ski hiking

It is imperative that first aid be available at a station on the carnival grounds in case of accident or emergency.

American Winter Carnivals

Ann Arbor, Michigan. A skating carnival is held yearly at Ann Arbor, Michigan. For the second annual carnival in 1939, this competition was scheduled:

Girls' Events:

Broom riding race (12-14)
Obstacle race (10-11)
Pair skating (9 and under)
50 yard speed race (15 and over)
Relay race
Figure skating

Boys' Events:

Broom riding race (9 and under)
Obstacle race (12-14)
Speed race (15 and over)
Chariot race (10-11)
Relay race
Figure skating

Camden, Maine. The Snow Bowl Winter Carnival at Camden, Maine, is a five year old celebration. The community has an illuminated area with a ski jump, ski tow, toboggan chute, hockey rink, club house and skate house. (New England is a section which responds readily to the carnival spirit: almost every white village or town boasts of at least part of a day set aside for King Winter.)

Chicago, Illinois. The Chicago Park District held a "Mid-Winter Mardi Gras" in 1938. The program consisted of:

Songfest
Chariot race
Barrel stave 100 yard dash (boys)
Dog sled race (boys and girls under 12)

Couple skating 440 yard race (senior boys and girls)
 Tug of war (teams of six men)
 Skate sail race
 Parade of decorated sleds (boys and girls under 12)
 Novice figure skating (boys and girls under 18)
 Half-mile medley relay (junior boys and girls; couples; men)

The festivities were climaxed by fireworks and a parade of children and adults in Mardi Gras costumes led by the queen of the ice carnival.

Derry, New Hampshire. The oldest winter carnival in the state of New Hampshire is said to be the Dartmouth Carnival, and the second oldest festival is that held in Derry. At this frolic there are junior and senior skiing and snowshoeing, hockey games, ice racing, ski jumping, fancy skating, and woodchopping contests.

Marquette, Michigan. One week each year the townspeople of Marquette, Michigan, come together for a winter carnival. The second annual winter carnival was presented in 1940. On the opening day everyone wore his gayest clothes, according to carnival edict, or was hauled into a kangaroo court by the "fun police" (forty high school girls appointed for the occasion). An ice carnival was presented on successive nights in four sections of the city. The schedule included:

Speed skating for boys and girls:	Balloon fight
Cradle class	Barrel stave racing
Midget class	Fancy skating exhibition
Cadet class	Father and son race
Juniors	Mother and daughter race
Seniors	Three-skate race
	Exhibition of Indian game

An outstanding feature of the carnival was the coronation of the "Queen of the Sparkling Snow" (who was crowned by an authentic Indian chief) and the presentation of an Indian pageant. Finals in speed skating were conducted at the end of the week and a ski jump tournament climaxed the carnival.

Newport, New Hampshire. The carnival at Newport, New Hampshire, includes softball, fancy skating, indoor bazaar, dog sled races, ski and snowshoe competition, a queen and a coronation ball.

Rochester, Minnesota. A second annual ice frolic for school children was conducted in 1940 by the Parent-Teacher Association of a school in Rochester, Minnesota. Straight skating races, relays, and figure skating demonstrations comprised the program.

Sioux City, Iowa. The 1940 Winter Sports Festival of Sioux City, Iowa, contained the following events:

Figure skating competition	Ice basketball game
Crowning of king and queen	General skating
Fancy skating exhibition	Silver skates championship

The winners in the tri-state silver skates championship derby received gold, silver, and bronze medals. Another event was a grand parade of all costumed skaters. Winners were judged on these bases: adult costumes—most comic, most attractive, most original; children's costumes—most comic, most attractive, most original; youngest skater in costume; oldest skater in costume.

St. Louis County, Minnesota. The St. Louis County Winter Frolic, held since 1934, is an outstanding event for rural people of the region. At first activities centered around broomball, speed skating, hockey games, and the queen coronation pageant. Then outdoor activities, competitive events and novelty features were added. In 1937 an innovation was made: a county-wide winter sports convention was held. The second annual convention was attended by one hundred and fifty delegates representing twenty regions of St. Louis County. This convention was the basis of the Greater Rural St. Louis County Winter Sports Association which now sponsors local, regional, and county-wide winter sports programs.

The emphasis at the local, regional, and county-wide frolic is on mass participation. New novelty events are introduced each year—woodchopping contests, wood sawing contests, wood horse competition, German band contests, parades, and many other activities.

Early each fall a guide book is issued for the Coordinating and Clearing House Committee. The 1941 guide book included this schedule of activities:

Toboggan slide for distance	Vipu Kelkka contest (distance traveled in two minutes)
Slalom (downhill slide for distance)	Broomball tournament
Speed skating races	Novelty contests:
Cross country ski race (half-mile)	Blindfold bag swat
Bumps slide for distance	Fin horse fight
Spark stotting race (100 yard dash)	Woodchopping contest
	Log sawing contest

Other activities listed: all sorts of sleigh rides, snow modeling exhibition, dances, hockey games, ice follies, coronation pageant.

Whitefield, New Hampshire. Under the sponsorship of the Outing Club, Whitefield, New

Hampshire, holds an ice carving contest every year.

Program of Activities

Below is a typical program of events for a two day carnival:

First Day:

- 10:00 A. M. Informal activities (beginning at 10:00 and continuing through afternoon and evening)
- 1:00 P. M. Tobogganing
- 1:30 Ski Jumping Exhibition
- 2:00-4:30 Ski Championship Contests
Men's and Boys' Events (novices only)
2:00 Ski jump for distance, open, form considered
Ski jump for distance, open, regardless of form
2:20 5 mile cross country race, 18 and over
2:30 Mile cross country race, 11-15
2:50 500 yard dash, open
3:30 2½ mile cross country race, 15-18
Women's and Girls' Events
2:40 ¾ mile cross country
3:40 200 yard dash, open
Special Events for Ski Experts
3:00 Ski jump
3:50 5 mile race
- 2:00-4:30 Snowshoe Championship Contest
Boys' and Girls' Events
2:00 50 yard dash, boys under 16
2:15 100 yard dash, open, boys
2:30 Obstacle race, open, boys
2:45 50 yard backward race, open, boys
3:00 50 yard dash, open, girls
3:30 Obstacle race, open, girls
3:45 50 yard backward race, open, girls
4:00 Potato race, open, girls
- 3:30 Exhibition of Skijoring
- 4:00 Snow Tobogganing
- 7:15 Signal Bombs
- 7:30 Fireworks

Second Day:

- 10:00 A. M. Informal Activities
- 12:30 P. M. Street Parade
- 1:30-3:15 Novelty Winter Sports Events
Sack race
Skijoring
Tilting on skis
Tilting on barrels
Baseball game on snowshoes
Obstacle race on snowshoes
Basketball on snowshoes
Snowshoes tug of war
- 3:15-4:30 Ice Hockey Game
3:30 Exhibition of Figure Skating
4:00 Women's Costume Skating Event

- 5:00-5:30 Championship Skating Contest
150 yard dash, boys, under 16
150 yard dash, girls, under 16
Mile race
220 yard hurdle race
2 mile relay race
- 7:45 Signal bombs

Winter Pageants

WINTER PAGEANTS are held yearly at the Yosemite Winter Club Open Air Rink. The rink, located directly at the base of a three thousand foot cliff is sixty thousand square feet in area. It is true that few communities wishing to produce a winter pageant will be able to make use of such a spectacular setting, but the municipal ice skating area will provide adequately in most cases for the effective staging of a winter pageant. The pageant may be included in carnival festivities or it may be a special winter production.

Coronation Ceremony. The usual winter carnival pageant centers about the coronation of the carnival queen, as in the yearly Court of Queens at the Greater Rural St. Louis County Winter Frolic. There the feminine rulers of the frolics throughout the county are presented at the court, along with their provincial courts and aides, as queens of various winter sports activities. The climax of the pageant is the presentation and crowning of Her Imperial Majesty, the current Miss Rural St. Louis County.

The following procedure is approximately that used at the Court of Queens:

The guards of honor (the Officers of the Snowshoes and the Officers of the Skis) march out on the ice and take their positions as the master of ceremonies begins his running commentary on the pageant.

The color guards enter, each carrying a banner decorated with the coat of arms of one of the winter sports activities represented by the provincial queens. They stop, face each other, and form an archway with their flags through which the former Miss Rural St. Louis County enters the court. The officers salute; the color bearers dip their flags. Next, the provincial queens are presented one by one as they walk beneath the arch of flags with their courts. When all are in position, "Her Most Distinguished Royal Imperial

(Continued on page 565)

Safety for Skiers

A CONTRIBUTION to the safety of skiers has been made by the American Red Cross in the teaching of first aid to the safety patrols maintained by various ski clubs, and the organization has published a booklet, "Ski Safety and First Aid," which is used as a standard textbook in the training courses.

Since their organization, safety patrols composed of volunteers have accomplished much in the promotion of safety. They have helped lay out and prepare practice slopes where beginners may receive instruction before attempting the more difficult and dangerous trails. Novices arriving from the city are directed to these slopes, assisted with their equipment, and warned against attempting feats beyond their skill and physical ability. The patrols have arranged for instruction by qualified teachers, as many accidents occur when novices are skiing out of control, unable to check their speed. To assist in certain phases of the work, the Red Cross and some of the ski clubs have established caches back in the hills where blankets, toboggans, heating pads, and other materials needed in caring for and transporting the injured are kept ready for emergencies.

All this is volunteer work done in the holiday time of patrol members, who, for love of the sport and the satisfaction of helping others, forego their own recreational skiing and make long, tedious, and even dangerous trips to assist strangers in trouble. At the end of each day's skiing in many areas patrolmen cover all slopes and trails in a final run to be sure no one is left on the mountain injured, fatigued, or with broken equipment.

Fatigue has been found a large contributing factor in accidents. As the skier tires, inattention comes on. He may not see slight irregularities of trail or slope. At the same time the failing visibility of late afternoon makes it harder to pick a safe course. Sudden changes in temperature and weather may completely alter the safety of a trail. As the sun slips behind the mountain snow hardens rapidly and may become crusted. Hard-packed trails become icy with use, and where an hour before a turn might be made easily the skier may now skid into the woods at tremendous speed. All these things the ski patrol is helping to teach beginners.

The following rules if carefully followed will enable the skier to avoid many an accident:

Don't start down a steep slope unless you know how to slow down or stop.

Wear goggles if out for any length of time. Snow blindness may be extremely painful.

Stay well to the side of the trail when climbing and avoid getting in the way of others coming down.

Slow down when rounding blind turns.

Travel in group and stay together, especially on the higher slopes.

Observe snow conditions and watch for changes, especially in the late afternoon after a comparatively warm day.

Bear in mind that even though a ski accident may be slight injuries are aggravated by cold weather, and the distance from medical care is generally great.

Helen Henry, author of "Winter Wanderings," on page 557, has prepared the following list of "Safety Firsts for Skiers' Safety":

See to it that your bindings fit, remembering that
A loose ski on a crowded slope's a dangerous thing.
Follow advice and do not try, your first time out, to
Emulate the skill and daring of those with years of
practice on

The tricky things called skis. Heed this, or else
Your first time on the "slats" may be your last.

First learn to walk about, hold balance, turn around.
In mastering these, you're gaining ever more
Respect for all the whimsies of your new-found wings.
Skill will come later, with a bit more practice, then the
Thrill of your first "schuss" without a spill,
Slowly at first, no faster than you can control.

For turns you'll need more practice, but take it easy now
and then relax,
Or else you'll think it work instead of sport. Don't overdo.
Remember that a runner has the right of way and climb at

Sides of hills—and leave the bigger hills for better skiers.
Know that the maker of a "sitzmark" is most unpopular
If he fails to fill his hole. And do not walk about—
Ergo, leave sleds, toboggans, dogs, at home when you go
skiing—

Ruts, holes and footprints have brought many a champion low.

Sin not in overestimate of strength and skill of

Self or others; a hill's much farther up than down.
And when on country tour you're bent, far from the
crowded runs,

Fail not to take a partner (better, two). Don't ski alone
Else you may be a solitary corpse. A broken ski's not
funny when

The dark and cold come early. And remember, for the
lesser dangers,

Your goggles and a grease or lotion are friends in need
against snow burn and snow blindness.

Skiing for Wisconsin Youth

By **BRYN GRIFFITHS**
Recreation Division
Wisconsin WPA

SKIING—CROSS country, slalom, and jumping — which five years ago attracted only comparatively few of Wisconsin's younger boys and girls, is today ranked as the state's number one winter activity among Badgerland's younger generation. It is a matter of record that until recent years there was only one junior ski club in Wisconsin. Today their number is legion.

About five years ago Fred Rhea was asked to direct the state-wide WPA recreation program in Wisconsin. On one of his first trips through northern Wisconsin he stopped off at Eau Claire, recognized throughout the country as a community "where youngsters are born with skis on their feet." At the suggestion of the local recreation supervisor, Mr. Rhea visited the Fourth Ward School where a junior ski jump had been erected. On his arrival at the school during the morning recess period he saw dozens of children

between the ages of six and sixteen making beautiful jumps. Thrilled with the sight, as he continued his trip through the state he

made inquiries regarding junior skiing in other localities and learned to his amazement that except for Eau Claire there was very little skiing among the boys and girls. Going back to Eau Claire, he consulted with Jim Ellingson, well-known professional ski jumper, who was coach to the boys and girls he had seen at the Fourth Ward School and adult adviser to the children's ski club known as the "Flying Eagles." This club boasts a membership of more than fifty boys and girls under sixteen years of age.

"How," Mr. Rhea asked, "can we find out how many boys and girls in Wisconsin are actually participating in skiing?" In an effort to secure this information, he and Mr. Ellingson organized the first state junior ski jumping tourney ever held in Wisconsin. The event was widely pub-





Junior skiers in Wisconsin await their turn to jump at one of the popular Junior Ski Tourneys

areas to teach ski fundamentals. That these instructors were capable and efficient is reflected in the fact that thus far there has not been a serious injury to a junior ski jumper in a Wisconsin tournament.

Organization of the junior ski clubs was soon followed by the formation of a state-wide association. This association functions admirably well and has been offici-

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licized through daily and weekly newspapers, the radio, and other mediums. On the day of the tourney it became evident that nearly eighty-five per cent of the active skiers came from the Eau Claire locality. However, there were between two and three hundred ski novices who attended as onlookers, convincing evidence of a latent interest among the boys and girls of the state in skiing. It was decided that something should be done to develop this interest. Through in-service training meetings and supervisors' conferences, each of the seven hundred workers employed on the WPA recreation program was urged to "feel out" the children in his community regarding junior ski clubs such as the Flying Eagles then in existence in Eau Claire.

The idea caught on like wildfire. Overnight junior ski clubs came into existence throughout northern Wisconsin. Within a few weeks there was scarcely a town or village in that section of the state that did not boast of a junior organization. Mr. Rhea sent instructors throughout the

The "long and the short of it"! Children of all ages and sizes have a part in Wisconsin's state-wide ski program.



The Construction and Maintenance of Ice Skating Areas

By CARL L. GRABOW
Director of Recreation
Dubuque, Iowa

A LAKE, POND, or sluggish stream provides a natural ice skating area, but frequently it is necessary to build skating rinks on playgrounds, either by flooding or spraying. Small areas (a battery of tennis courts or other hard-surfaced areas) and large areas (a baseball, football, or soccer field and open park spaces) have been utilized for winter skating. In general, spraying has proved more satisfactory on small areas, but for large spaces flooding is the more practicable method. Experience shows that flooding or spraying does not injure turf if normal precautions are taken.

The first problem to consider is location. An area which is sheltered from the sun as much as possible will give the best results. Any kind of soil except sand will do. There should be an outlet to allow the water to drain off the ground as soon as possible after the spring thaw. The space to be used for the rink must be leveled off and cleared of all rocks or debris.

In flooding a rink, it is necessary to construct around the field a dirt dyke, approximately twelve inches high and ten inches thick. This dyke must be tamped thoroughly and frozen to prevent water from seeping through. Spray it every night, using a garden hose without the nozzle spray, until the possibility of leakage at the base is eliminated.

When the temperature is sufficiently low, start the water from a large hose. The stream of water should strike a large piece of tin or wood platform so that the pressure will not cut holes in the field. Fill the field with water until it seeks its own level and continue to check the dyke for leakage.

The chief disadvantage in building this type of rink is that the children will not allow it to freeze thoroughly. They either walk on the ice and break through or throw rocks, so that in most cases the ice never has an opportunity to become solid.

Spraying is the best method for building an ice rink. When using this system, a dyke is not necessary. A good thermometer is essential for making ice. The best temperature for spraying is from zero to ten degrees above, but it is possible to start at twenty degrees. It is always best to have a few inches of frost in the ground before starting to spray.

If possible, do the spraying at night. The rink should be scraped of all cuttings before water is applied, since water sprayed over heavy cuttings will result in rough ice. Sprayed ice very seldom cracks, as a flooded rink often does, because the ice is frozen solid to the ground and there is no air space underneath.

There are many types of sprays on the market but any local tinner can make a good spray out of sheet iron or heavy galvanized tin with a coupling soldered in the end to fit the hose. The most convenient size hose is $1\frac{1}{4}$ " by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". When the spray is attached to the hose, start spraying at the end of the field farthest from the water supply. Work across the rink back and forth, walking backwards toward the opposite end with one man behind to pull up the slack in the hose. When the rink is completely sprayed once, return to the starting point and start over. Continue in this way until the ground is entirely covered and a foundation has been built up.

The first layer of water may soak into the ground, since the water from the mains is warmer than the ground. This is to be expected, and if the temperature is low enough, ice will begin to form after the second spraying.

If snow has fallen on the field before making the ice, remove as much of it as possible and spray over the rest. Do not make the mistake of trying to melt the snow by pouring water on it. It will require too much water. When spraying over the snow, the surface will be very rough at first, but it will smooth out after several layers have been sprayed. Successful rinks have been built on a field covered with six inches of snow. It takes time and cold weather, but it can be done.

To remove a heavy snow from large rinks a

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Winter Sports for Michigan

A comprehensive Winter Sports Institute will, its sponsors hope, make this season's program of winter activities the best Upper Michigan has ever experienced

MICHIGAN is climbing the toboggan slide to bigger, better—and safer—winter sports for her northern communities.

After long-range planning and through the combined efforts of several workers on Michigan's WPA Recreation program, the following objective prompted twenty-one cooperating agencies to assist in conducting a state-wide Winter Sports Institute to be held in Ishpeming and Marquette, Michigan, December 9-14, 1940: "To provide personnel with fundamentals of skills and understanding of the scope and importance of a winter sports program to various communities. Individuals chosen to attend will be highly selective so they may serve as key people in their respective areas."

And Michigan will surely travel fast and far on her plans for 1940's season of wholesome, outdoor fun and entertainment, for the Institute's staff of discussion leaders, panel members, instructors and speakers includes representatives from groups highly qualified in theory and practice of successful winter sports program operation. In addition to stressing the importance of the activity to the individual, the normal development of community interests, including commercial, will be taken into consideration by the Institute.

Because of similar climate, topography, winter sports facilities and problems, Upper Wisconsin and Minnesota communities have been invited to attend the Institute with the assurance that the three states will be able to exchange ideas with each other to the advantage of all.

Among the agencies manifesting interest in Michigan's winter sports by participating directly or indirectly in the Institute are the following: Upper Peninsula Development Bureau; Central Ski Association (National Ski Association); National Park Service; United

States Forest Service; State Conservation Department; State Highway Department; Ishpeming Winter Sports club; Ishpeming Industrial Association; City of Marquette; City of Ishpeming; Marquette Winter Sports club; City of Escanaba Recreation Department; Northern State Teachers College; Ottawa Tourist Bureau; National Youth Administration; Tourist Guide Demonstration Project, WPA; Ishpeming Ski club; Marquette County Public Schools; Michigan College of Mining and Technology; Work Projects Administration.

The program, in brief, will be as follows:

On Monday morning, December 9th, in Ishpeming, following registration and formal opening of the Institute by WPA Recreation's national, state and district staff, there will be a panel discussion, "Financing Winter Sports." In the afternoon the Ishpeming Ski Patrol unit will demonstrate ski patrol organization. Tournaments will be discussed, and this discussion will be followed by demonstration and group instruction of ski techniques. Winter sports movies will be shown in the evening.

Scheduled for Tuesday morning, December 10th, in Ishpeming, is a continuation of skiing demonstrations and group instructions. Group study and field work on facility planning, equipment layout, safety control, demonstrations and program construction for tobogganing will fill the afternoon hours. In the evening a second panel discussion will be held, and "Recreational Winter Sports" will be discussed.

Study groups in the planning and construction of facilities, field work on skating rinks, ski areas, specialized instruction in teaching skiing, bobsled slides and trails will keep Institute enrollees busy in Ishpeming the morn-

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Winter Fun for All



Timberline Lodge

Photo by Roy Atheson, Photo-Art Studios

OUTDOOR AMERICANS who only yesterday put away their bathing suits are now taking out their ski clothes and departing for the snowy hills where there is something new under the winter sun — winter sports for everybody.

Within the past five years the Work Projects Administration has built more than a thousand ice skating areas, 308 miles of ski trails, scores of ski jumps, and hundreds of such facilities as toboggan chutes, bobsled runs, slalom courses, warming houses, parking areas, outdoor fireplaces, and winter sports pavilions. These necessities have been built, and other hundreds have been improved, wherever weather is amenable to winter sports.

Moreover, the WPA has opened existing winter play areas to motoring throngs by building automobile roads into resorts which formerly could be reached only by tortuous snowshoe trails and mountain paths. WPA instructors have recruited thousands of new enthusiasts by making winter sports safe for beginners, and winter sports carnivals and contests each year attract hundreds of participants and thousands of spectators.

Some of the results are obvious. Throngs of Americans now sashay or glide over the whited hills instead of watching shadows at this bracing sport on moving picture screens as they did a few years ago. A holiday may be spent as pleasurably out of doors in winter as in summer. Windburns

are becoming as common among indoor workers in December as sunburns are in July, and head colds are becoming much less common.

Some other results are less obvious. For instance, winter resort operation has grown from a negligible to a considerable business where improvements have increased the ranks of winter sportsmen from hundreds to thousands. Where winter sports facilities have been installed in summer play areas, the resort business has been prolonged from summer to year-round duration. Transportation lines have been established to carry crowds to and from winter recreation areas; and, in clothing and sports goods industries, winter sports clothing and equipment have become staple rather than novel lines. Sports tradesmen have announced that in 1935 (when the WPA program began) ski and snowshoe sales in the United States totaled only \$417,000, but that in 1938 ski sales alone totaled \$3,000,000, and Americans spent \$6,000,000 for ski clothing.

Timberline Lodge near Portland, Oregon, the largest of the sports centers built by WPA is, in itself, a sizeable business. The lodge, a four-story building on the southern slope of Mt. Hood, covers about 10,000 square feet of ground, offers hotel accommodations to 240 guests, and is the center of a completely equipped summer-and-winter play area which affords ample room for 30,000

persons engaging in the sports of either season. The project, operated on federally-owned ground, was sponsored by the Forest Service Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, built by the WPA, and is operated as a privately supervised concession which provides as many persons with year-round employment, directly or indirectly, as does a small village.

Of course, there is only one Timberline Lodge, but there are other large WPA-built or improved play centers; and whether it has operated on large or small scale, business and social benefits have appeared together wherever the recreational program has reached. What happened in Wisconsin is merely typical.

There government-built sports centers have been established at Stiles, Perkinston, Mt. Valhalla, Spur Lake, and Eagle River. The Stiles center, typical of these resorts, includes a toboggan slide, snowshoe trail, ski slope, skating rink, hockey rink, and shelter house. Winter sports carnivals, usually of several days' duration, have been established at each of these playgrounds, and thousands of spectators attend them. The resulting business increase is so great that in Hayward the merchants have taken over a WPA-established winter carnival as a promotional event. Visiting spectators occupy all living quarters the town has available for them, and many who are turned away take accommodations as far away as Ashland, 60 miles distant, and commute daily to the carnival.

In California the WPA, the United States Forest Service, and other federal agencies turned a rugged countryside into a winter play area forty-five miles northeast of Fresno. At this pleasure place, known as the Shaver Winter Sports Area, toboggan slides, ski runs, ice skating rinks, and a general play area cover six acres. There are large parking spaces, outdoor fireplaces, and the usual out buildings. This is not a large resort, measured by some of the biggest that WPA has built, but business recognized it as a community asset so important that the California Edison Company, the Chamber of Commerce, and even unorganized merchants have raised funds to popularize it.

Attendance reports have justified the business community's expectations. The project, begun in the autumn of 1938, was finished last winter, and was visited in the ensuing few months that remained of the winter sports season by 19,000 persons. Before winter sports facilities were installed, there was no mass visitation. The benefit which even 19,000 visitors confer upon transport lines

into a sparsely-settled community, and upon local business, is obvious; and it is estimated that attendance during last winter's brief season will be far surpassed when the resort becomes better known.

Winter sports enthusiasts not only visit the huge Belknap Mountain Recreation Center in Belknap County, New Hampshire; they even build cottages nearby for winter or year-round use. Belknap, an all year recreation area, occupies about 700 acres. Winter sports facilities include a toboggan chute, expansive open ski slopes, a chair tow to carry skiers up a rise of 2,800 feet, ski trails, slalom course, 10, 20, and 60 meter ski jumps, the latter with a 50-foot steel tower supporting a starting platform and observation floor.

A 40 meter jump is under construction, and a 150 foot by 70 foot winter-and-summer recreation building is nearly completed. Plans have been drawn for an additional large recreation building to be roofed with an observation platform, a swimming pool which will be used in winter for ice skating and hockey, and for a mile-long bobsled run.

Another WPA contribution to the Belknap Center is an eight mile road connecting New York and Boston highways with the resort, thus making it easy to reach from both cities. Similar WPA-built approaches have opened other winter or winter-and-summer recreational areas to additional thousands—mainly working people who have only week ends free and cannot spend the time necessary to reach resorts by way of existing snowshoe trails and mountain paths. Where these tedious routes have been supplemented by automobile roads the ranks of winter sportsmen have increased from hundreds to thousands.

The WPA now is completing such a road in Idaho. Sun Valley and Payette Lake provide ideal winter playgrounds for persons who can reach them, but they are 185 miles and 110 miles respectively from Boise—too remote to serve the recreational need of office workers in the state's principal urban area. To remedy this plight the WPA is building a 19 mile, all-weather automobile road from Boise to the Bogus Basin where complete facilities for winter sports will be installed. Workers can then reach an ideal winter playground by automobile in forty-five minutes.

Many other winter sports areas have been opened to general use by major or minor roads constructed by the WPA. One of the longest of these in a 20 mile highway from Salt Lake City,

Utah, into scenic Alta Basin, a natural winter sports terrain which is covered with snow from November until May. The U. S. Forest Service, sponsor of the road project, reports that 827 cars were parked at the Basin in a single day and that 98,000 persons engaged in winter sports there in a single season after the road was built.

The Forest Service has reported unexpected results from construction of new roads into winter sports areas, and from keeping new and old roads open and sanded in winter for sportsmen's convenience. One result is that numerous communities, previously snowbound several times each winter, now enjoy cleared thoroughfares regardless of weather. Another result is the appearance of hundreds of winter motorists who drive through the countryside for its wintry beauty. A Forest Service publication reports that in some regions winter motoring "promises to become, in point of participating persons, the leading winter sport. . . ."

For city dwellers who cannot reach outlying resorts, the WPA has built winter sports facilities in urban areas. One of these borders North Avenue on the outskirts of Burlington, Vermont. It consists of a long toboggan slide, bobsled run, skiing slope, coasting slope, and warming houses. The whole area is flood-lighted so that it may operate day and night. Five hundred to six hundred persons play there daily, and two other Vermont towns, Richford and Enosberg Falls, also have urban recreation areas that attract additional hundreds.

Several cities have devised means of making summer sports places serve also for winter use. In Colorado, the WPA installed equipment for

icing tennis courts at Denver, Boulder, Fort Logan, Golden, Pueblo, and Fort Collins. Flooded and frozen in winter, these courts become skating and hockey rinks. The same practice is followed in many other cities, and quite often facilities built especially for winter sports are equally useful in summer. Indeed most of the large ice skating pavilions, because of their great seating capacity, are engaged winter and summer for civic meetings when they are not demanded for sports events. The chair tow, especially installed at the Belknap Center to carry skiing parties up a 2,800 foot rise, is used in summer to lift tourists to a commanding observation point.

By its non-construction program, too, the WPA has done much to make winter sports a popular rather than an exclusive recreation. It has stationed instructors in nearly all the winter playgrounds it has built or improved. These experts, by offering instruction which makes even skiing safe for beginners, attract hundreds of persons who would never attempt winter sports alone. Many of these beginners, once initiated at public resorts, become patrons of privately-owned playgrounds; and nearly all of them become customers of the sports equipment and sports clothing industries.

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Juniors of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, are given ski instruction. WPA built the ski slide.

Courtesy WPA, Washington, D. C.

A Novel Backyard Winter Carnival

By ELIZABETH DONNELLY
National Recreation Association

IF WINTER is weighing heavily on your shoulders and you are tired of the fireside, why not invite your friends to a winter carnival in your own backyard or in some nearby park area, field or open space? Remember when you used to play fox and geese and make angels in the snow? The forts you built and the snow fights? Have you forgotten how to throw a snowball straight? Then it's about time you brushed up on your backyard skills and gave your friends a chance to do it too. They'll love it!

As chairman of your own planning committee, you will have a weather problem. It is impossible to predict in advance, but try to select a night when there will be plenty of fresh snow on the ground and a fairly bright moon. Since the party will be out of doors, a very cold night may cut down your playing time. A trip to the weather bureau may help you select a carnival date. Colored lights strung between the trees will give the yard a gay carnival air and help the moon solve your lighting problem. A camp fire or automobile head lights will also brighten up your play area.

Fold sheets of blue construction paper and staple them to look like regulation carnival programs. Print or write your invitation in white ink. On the cover a snowman or befurred Eskimo may announce, "Official Program for (*insert your last name*) Winter Carnival." The cover will also include an announcement of time, date, and place. The first page may announce (*your name*) as general chairman of the committee and the program of events will begin on the second page. A few outstanding games have been selected for the example shown in the right-hand column, but you may list your events in any order you wish.

Use as many games as you wish, but remember to alternate very active and less vigorous games. Many of your guests have not frolicked in the snow recently and will tire readily. Give them a chance to catch their breath, get dry mittens, and then begin again. If other forms of these games are popular in the neighborhood, use them.

EVENTS OF THE NIGHT

8:30 - 10:30 P. M.

Carnival Games

Fox and Geese
Target Practice
Pom Pom Pullaway
Follow the Leader
Snatch the Ball
Flashlight Tag
Snowflake and Snowdrift
King of Snow Mountain

10:30

Warming-up Banquet

Make up comic advertisements on the blank pages of your Winter Carnival program-invitations. They will brighten up the pages and help you explain some of the party program to your guests. One of the ads might suggest that each contestant come warmly dressed for an outdoor evening, warm caps, socks, mittens and mufflers. Advertise for extra pairs of dry socks and mittens for the use of "frozen" guests. A cosmetics ad might advise the use of cold cream to prevent windburn and chapping, and let the Not-So-Hot company promise chocolate or coffee to the guests at intervals during the evening.

Carnival Day Arrives

Some of the games require a little previous planning, since sticks and balls must be ready ahead of time. A bump-the-bumps slide can be built in the afternoon and if you prefer, the fox-and-geese wheel may be tracked down in the snow and left ready for the guests.

When the carnivalites arrive have a large sign in front directing them to the back yard for festivities. Do not invite them into the house where it will be warm and they will waste time removing heavy clothing. Impromptu snowball fights will keep early guests busy until all arrive. If you are planning the party for a nearby park, have them meet in your yard and go together. In either case it will be fun to have each boy call for his partner and bring her to the carnival on a sled.

If you plan to give prizes, awards and trophies can be improvised for carnival winners and presented at the banquet. Toy skis and skates, mit-

"King Snow" rules over this party,
and what a jolly old tyrant he is!

Here is refutation of the charge that America is getting "soft"! This party may be a little on the strenuous side, but we guarantee that you'll enjoy it!



tens, or white soapstone figures make appropriate gifts. Winning teams can be presented with tin cups with the name of the event painted in black or white. Instead of prizes for some games, losing teams can be forced to pay forfeits. Make them do stunts in the snow, or have them go into the house and serve hot chocolate to the winning team. If you are at a park, let them serve a hot drink which has been prepared in thermos bottles and brought along. Guests will appreciate this in the middle of a cold evening.

These Games Are Fun, But Rough

Fox and Geese. A large circle from fifteen to thirty feet in diameter is marked in the snow and crossed with intersecting lines like the spokes of a wheel. The foxes scatter around the rim of the wheel with one fox, or player, in every den (intersection of spoke and rim of wheel). A Hunter stands in the center of the hub of the wheel. The object of the game is for the foxes to run along the spokes or around the rim to another den without being tagged by the Hunter, who cannot tag a fox when he is safe in a den. Players may not run into fresh snow or make new trails. When running along the spokes foxes cannot change to another spoke at the hub. The Hunter, however, may run along any spoke in any direction he wishes. When a fox is tagged he becomes the Hunter. Instead of Hunter and foxes, players may be called fox and geese. (For a large number of players, two wheels will be needed.)

Fox and Geese. (Double rim.) A variation of the wheel can be made with two rims, several feet apart. The dens are found at the points where the spokes meet the outer rim. In this game there is always one more fox than the number of dens, so that the extra fox is always trying to get into a den vacated by another one. Here again the object is for the foxes to run from den to den along the spokes and around the rim without getting caught

by the Hunter. They may run on the inner rim, but will find safety only in the dens. This time foxes need not run straight across a trail, but may turn off at the hub. No fox may turn back on a trail, however, but must go on to the first intersection. Again the Hunter may run anywhere on the wheel and the fox tagged becomes the Hunter.

Follow the Leader. This game can be adapted to a large or small area and can be made amusing by a clever leader who requires guests to do stunts in the snow, step in his tracks, shake snow from overhanging branches, pass snowballs down the line or turn somersaults in the snow.

Dodge the Snowball. Track two large concentric circles in the snow about fifteen feet apart. Divide your party into two equal teams. One team scatters within the inner circle while the other team scatters in the area between the two circles. The center team makes snowballs and throws them at players on the rim who try to dodge. While dodging the balls, rim players may not run outside the outer circle, and snowball-throwing players may not run outside the inner circle.

If a player is hit, he joins the team in the center of the circle. The last player in the outer rim wins. Then the teams change places, with the circle team going inside and the snowball throwers coming out to the rim. (A variation of this is to let the outer circle make snowballs and try to hit those on the inside.)

Squirrel Nest. Make small circles in the snow to represent trees. Put two squirrels in each tree. Two odd squirrels are supposed to be looking for new nests because the farmer has cut down their tree. At a whistle blast, all squirrels must change nests. Those who fail to get into a nest must then

go searching until the next blast. Frequent whistle blasts will keep this game going.

Flashlight Tag. This is best when played on a dark night and is not particularly suitable for bright moonlight. The player called "It" carries a flashlight, takes a few minutes' start, and at a signal the other players chase him. He flashes his light from time to time to give the chasers a clue to his whereabouts. The one who succeeds first in tagging "It" takes the light and the game begins again. Each guest may be asked to bring a flashlight and the game can be played with one "It" player attempting to catch the others, who flash their light on and off tantalizingly.

Shadow Tag. If the night is bright, this game may be substituted for Flashlight Tag. The object is for "It" to tag the others by stepping on their shadows. When a player is tagged, the former "It" must run quickly away or his shadow will be easy prey to the new "It."

King of Snow Mountain. Build a large hill of snow and sprinkle water over it to make the sides slippery. This may be done before the party or by the guests. One player is chosen king, and his duty is to stand at the top and guard "Snow Mountain" from all enemies. The others swarm up the hill and try to dislodge him, crowning a new king, and then repeating the process. If the party is large, two guests may choose armies and one group try to dislodge the "Royalists" from the hill.

Ring-a-Lievio. A five-foot square is outlined as a den. Two sides are chosen. Leaders draw lots to see which group shall hide first and the losing group goes to the den. Members of the first group run to a distant point, call "Ready," then scatter and hide. As soon as the players in the den hear the call, they start out on the chase, leaving one player to guard the den.

When a player is caught securely, the catcher calls "caught," and takes the prisoner to the "den." The object of the game is to make prisoners of all the members of the hiding team. A prisoner may be freed from the den if one of his fellow hiders tags him when the den-keeper is not looking. As they both run to safety, the rescuer calls "Ring-a-Lievio." The den-keeper can try to catch them but may not pass beyond boundaries which have been set up for him. The last person to be caught is the winner.

Snow Leap Frog. Instead of merely jumping over the backs of players, try having your guests crawl between their feet, or alternate the two procedures. If done in deep, soft snow this will be more difficult and will provide more fun. Balance snowballs on the back of stooping players and have others clear the balls while leaping.

Snow Fort and Battle. Even the most dignified guest will appreciate a good, old-fashioned snow fight. Let every one help build the fort. Steps can be made on the inside of the four walls so that defenders may climb to the top of the wall inside. Loopholes are left in the sides through which snowballs can be thrown. Each army can then make a pile of snow ammunition, and at a given signal the battle begins. Improvised cardboard shields will help attackers protect themselves. If time is limited, a wall may be substituted for a fort. Enemies only attack from the front of the wall. If they can drive the defenders from the wall, they win. If the defenders can hold the wall until all ammunition is exhausted, they get the prize.

Pom Pom Pullaway. Two lines are drawn in the snow thirty to fifty feet apart. All players stand behind one line, except "It" who stands in the center of the open ground. He calls any player by name and adds a formula as below:

"John Smith, Pom Pom Pullaway
Come away, or I'll fetch you away."

The player called must run across the open space to the safety line on the opposite side, while "It" tries to catch him before he reaches the line. If he gets over safely, he remains there until all of his comrades have joined him or have been caught. Anyone caught by "It" joins the latter in helping to catch other players as they dash across the open space, but the one originally "It" remains the caller throughout the game. After all the players have been called, those who have succeeded in reaching the other side try to return to their first goal in the same way. The first player who was caught is "It" for the next game.

Bump-the-Bumps. If you have a slope on which to play, a bump-the-bumps slide can be made before the party. Water, snow and simple tools are needed. The slide may be four feet or more wide and up to 150 feet in length. Side slopes are rounded outward like a bowl and may be five to fifteen inches high. The slide is wavy and bumpy on the slope and flat on the level places.

Slopes vary between ten and thirty degrees having abrupt bumps or rough surfaces.

A piece of cardboard from a packing carton, a broom, shovel, piece of smooth board or sheet of old tin will serve for rides. When sitting on an ash can cover or round pan, riders will spin down the slide. Guests may stand up or form a train of riders with arms around each other's waists. Caution guests to be careful, especially if the slide is very icy.

If no slope is available, the mountain used in "King of Snow Mountain" may be built higher and sprinkled with water to make an icy slide.

Trailing and Tracking. This game is best adapted to a large area where the snow is still fresh. If the night is bright, trail making and tracking can be fun. Give the trail makers a ten to twenty minute start. The ability of the others to follow their trail will test observation and perseverance. Blind trails, a double trail which circles in two directions, then merges again, or walking on a fence will help hide the trail and add to the fun.

If Your Guests Are Tired, Try These!

Target Practice. Snowball target practice can be worked out in many ways. Guests may be asked to hit a snowman or a section of the trunk of a large tree which has been marked off with the rope. Give each guest an equal number of snowballs and let them take turns trying to hit the target.

Snowflake and Snowdrift. Divide the group into two teams, the Snowflakes and Snowdrifts. Line them up in parallel lines eighteen inches apart, back to back. Each player makes one snowball. The leader calls "Snow—flake" or "Snow—drift," holding the "Snow—" as long as possible. The side called turns and throws at the others who run back to their safety line, about thirty feet behind the center line. Anyone who is hit joins the opponents. Before a second call is given players must all return to the center lines. The side which finally has all of the players wins.

Snow Snake. This old Indian game is played by skimming or skipping sticks over the hard surface of the snow, as stones are skipped over water. Each player is provided with from three to five small sticks. These may be especially whittled, or just pieces of branches. A perfectly smooth stick with some weight is best. Each stick is notched, one notch on the first stick, two on the second, etc.

Players stand at a given line and take turns

skimming their sticks over the surface of the snow, each player throwing but one stick at a time. When each player has thrown one, the stick that has gone farthest scores for the thrower the number of notches on it. For instance, if the stick has but one notch, the score is one for that player. The sticks are then gathered up and put to one side, and each player in turn throws the next stick in his bunch, the successful player of the first round having the first throw in the second round. This is continued till all sticks are thrown. The highest scorer wins, either within a limited time or when a certain score is reached. Caution players to stay behind the line so they will not be hit by flying sticks and suggest that they aim below shoulder level.

Snatch the Ball. Two teams are lined up on the goal lines at opposite ends of the field. Midway between the lines a black rubber ball is placed on the ground. In line with the ball, a starting base is marked on each goal line. A runner starts at a given signal from each goal line, and the object is for one of them to reach the ball first, pick it up, and hit his opponent with it before he can reach his own goal line again. Each hit is a score for one side. If the player misses, no score is made. When runners return to their places the next two in line come up. Highest score wins for a team.

Snow Pushball. Let the boys play against the girls. Roll up a snowball that is three or four feet in diameter, the larger the better. Now tramp two clear parallel lines twenty to thirty feet apart for the two goal lines. Roll the ball midway between them and you are ready to play. The girls get on one side of the ball and boys on the opposite side. Each team tries to push the ball across the home line of the others. The team which succeeds wins.

Pushball can also be played with two large snow balls. Teams come at a signal from opposite sides of the field and try to push one ball over their opponents' line. Players must use their own discretion on when to push their own ball and when to dash back to hamper the opponents. Each time a ball crosses an end line a point is scored, and a re-start made from the middle.

Snow Sculpture Contest. Let each guest or pair of guests choose some simple object to sculpture in the snow. Keep choices a secret. If possible, provide pieces of wood which can be used as a foundation for the figures. Pile snow over this

framework and cut away until figure appears as you wish. If snow is not sufficiently plastic, moisten it with a little water. Simple properties can be provided and used such as stones, pipes, feathers. Prizes may be given for the funniest and best. A booby prize may be appropriate for this game.

Winter Paddle. Fold a piece of newspaper in several thicknesses about three by eight inches. Crumple one end to form a handle by which players can grasp the paper paddle, which must be firm but flexible.

One guest is chosen to stand in the center of a large circle of players, who crowd together shoulder to shoulder so that Center cannot see what goes on behind his back. As Center turns round and round in an effort to watch everyone, the players slyly pass the paddle from hand to hand behind their backs. Whenever a player has an opportunity, he paddles the Center, quickly puts the paper behind his back, and passes it on to the next player before he is caught.

Players may hit the Center with nothing but the paddle, but they may use any other feints to mislead him—pretending to pass it or making a false move as though to hit him. The Center must catch one of the circlemen with the paddle actually in his hands. When he does, the guilty one becomes Center. Rapid action and good winter fun can be had with this game if the Center moves around quickly and circle players are sly in their paddling.

If Toes Get Cold, Try Running!

Many ordinary races can be adapted for running and sled races in the snow if the area is large enough. Here are a few:

Eskimo Jumping Race. Line up all guests at a starting place. Have them fold their arms across their breasts, knees rigid and feet close together. Jump forward in short jumps. The course may be as long as you choose.

Snow Crab Race. Let each racer lie on his stomach on a sled. Set the goal line and at a given signal the contestants push the sleds forward with their hands. No contestant may use his feet to make the sled go forward.

Snow Tow. Work in pairs, one boy and one girl. Have the boy pull the girl on the sled and line up for the start. The course can be twenty-five yards and back. For variety reverse the process and have the girls pull the boys.

Push and Coast. Once more choose pairs. Let one teammate give the one on the sled a running push up to the take-off line. The sled which coasts farthest wins. Distance is measured from the take-off line to the forward point of the sled when it has stopped.

Belly Flop. Line up the contestants, each with a sled in hand. At a signal have them run to the take-off line, flop on their sleds and coast. Greatest distance wins this race.

Let's Warm Up at the Banquet

A bonfire banquet in the park or in a large yard will be fun for the carnivalites, but if the evening is cold a warm-up banquet in your own home may help thaw out your guests. Hamburgs, hot dogs, cocoa or coffee, and winter apples will satisfy the hungriest contestant. Indoors a carnival table can be set and any hot dish served.

Winter Favors are easy to make and will transfer the carnival spirit to your banquet table. Snowmen are built with toothpicks, a small twig, and five marshmallows. Put three marshmallows together for the body. Another one turned on its side becomes a head, and a few cloves will give the snowman a nose, eyes, mouth and buttons down his front. Arms are fashioned from the last marshmallow cut in two and stuck to his sides. A twig under one arm gives your snowman a jaunty air. This favor may be used as a place card by gluing it to the corner of a plain white card.

Graceful skiers for your table can be made with pipe cleaners, a button, and emory boards. Two pieces of the pipe cleaner are twisted together for the bodies leaving the ends free at top and bottom for arms and legs. Fasten a button or bead head of the proportionate size to the top of the body with thread wire. Paint on the features and make a tiny ski cap of paper or cloth. Bits of arms and legs can be bent up for hands and feet and emory boards or toothpicks glued to the feet for skis. Legs and arms are easily twisted into many comical positions. Tie a bright piece of cloth around the necks of your skiers for scarves and let them perform on a snow-white banquet cloth.

Guests can complete the evening by toasting marshmallows, apples, nuts, and still-frozen toes. It will probably take several hours to thaw out well-snowed contestants and several days to limber up the joints of exhausted carnivalites, but your backyard winter carnival will be remembered as the winning event of the winter season.

Winter Sports in California's "Southland"



By JAMES K. REID

Superintendent

Department of Recreation

County of Los Angeles

California

Since 1930 California has been actively promoting a successful winter sports program

INITIATING the development of winter sports in the southland of California, a state-wide winter sports committee was organized in 1930 under the sponsorship of the California State Chamber of Commerce. The object was the promotion of winter sports. This committee was composed of railway and oil company officials and representatives of retail and wholesale organizations as well as civic groups. The general organization was broken down into subcommittees: newspaper publicity, radio publicity, billboard publicity, motion pictures, oil company cooperation, department store cooperation, and snow removal. Later on, the Winter Sports Committee of Southern California was created with the same type of representation as the state-wide committee.

Out of these two committees grew hundreds of organizations of winter sports enthusiasts. At present there are five major ski clubs, hockey leagues, skating clubs. Winter sports groups in schools, colleges, and universities sponsor cross country skiing, open up ski trails, construct ski huts for overnight trips, promote skating tournaments, and, in fact, cover the whole field of winter sports activities.

Commercial groups with an interest in winter sports profit by participants who visit winter sports areas. Thousands of miles of travel in automobiles means that the consumption of gasoline is

increased, the sale of tires and all other automobile accessories increases.

Winter sports today demand appropriate clothing and additional business results from the sale of clothing and equipment. In Los Angeles twelve major firms, including two national concerns, regularly stock winter sports merchandise. During the early part of the winter the stores stage winter sports fashion shows; a number of clothing manufacturing concerns style winter sports garments and manufacture them. Knitting mills are particularly active. The fashion world is looking toward Hollywood for winter sports designs.

We do not contend that this is exclusively a Southern California activity, but we do claim that it is a plan that has made Southern California snow conscious.

The Los Angeles County Department of Recreation inaugurated a first attempt to popularize winter sports in California in the winter of 1927-1928. The first installations were a small toboggan slide and an ice rink. Then a medium size ski jump was installed. The Winter Sports Carnival held that winter has become an annual affair. Later we constructed a large ski jump which has provided facilities for many ski events in which such well-known ski jumpers as Casper Oimend, Ray Mikkelsen, Ralph Wingaard, Alf Engen (who made a record jump at Big Pines of 257 feet),

Halver Hvalstad, Paul Christensen, Rudd Brothers, and Otto Anderson (the champion of Norway who exceeded Engen's jump by eleven feet) jumped from the Master Ski Hill at Big Pines.

The snow conditions in California are quite satisfactory. To be fairly satisfactory for skiing, snow must be at least fifteen inches deep and the temperature must be around the zero mark. In the California mountains the snow falls fast and deep. It packs hard and takes a long time to melt. The first fall of snow, usually in December, begins the season and good skiing continues until about March 15th. Some of the higher mountain elevations have very good skiing into June and often through the Fourth of July.

The problem of transportation to the ski areas is quite important and quite different from Eastern states. As the areas are centralized along steep mountainsides or in valleys, a considerable amount of traffic congestion is involved, resulting in serious parking difficulties. For instance, during a ninety day period in 1938, 91,274 persons attended Big Pines; to transport them 24,378 automobiles were required. The day that Alf Engen jumped 257 feet 25,000 people crowded the area.

The companion activity of skiing is skating. Snugly fitted into the mountain canyons are outdoor skating rinks, large and small, which compare in use to larger rinks in this country.

Yosemite has been holding the California State Figure Skating Championship for years. At one time four state-wide skating clubs, with the combined interests of the California clubs, were part of the National Club of the United States and many major ice hockey leagues.

Records show that at our Tenth Annual Winter Sports Carnival many talented young women well known in the skating world have offered popular entertainment in fancy skating at the Big Pines rink. University students came to attempt to break the collegiate speed skating records. As many as two thousand people were enjoying the skating facilities each week end.

In order to place winter sports events in their order of importance regarding attendance in Los Angeles County these figures may be cited:

<i>Event</i>	<i>In Operation</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Junior Ski Jump	90 days	18,216
Master Ski Jump	2 events	14,550
Wild Cat (estimated)	90 days	11,000
Ice Rink	38 days	10,548
Toboggan	10 weeks (approx.)	4,286
Table Mountain Ski Fields	90 days (approx.)	4,000

These figures do not take into account the many hundreds of skiers who, intent upon getting out for a tour, left no account as to their numbers.

The Table Mountain Ski Fields at Big Pines are used more or less as a schooling ground. A ski captain engaged to give free lessons in the rudiments of skiing is stationed in the ski fields to lend assistance to all who may require it. This method of promotion has produced splendid results as some 713 skiers availed themselves of this instruction during the months of January and February 1940.

In many ways winter is the most exciting season for the California lover of the outdoors. It brings to California the happiest contrast of any season. Some groups object to publicizing the fact that there is snow in California. Many organizations proceed on the theory that the proper advertising should be perpetual sunshine with ocean bathing 365 days of the year. We believe, however, that the tourists and residents of California came here from the East to avoid constant cold weather and the resulting confinement indoors for long periods rather than to avoid the snow itself. Thus skating on an outdoor rink or sliding down a snow-covered mountain with the sun shining overhead is not an objectionable feature at all. In fact, last winter a man who was skiing at Soda Springs in Northern California related this story:

"I skied through the area for several hours. I had on ski trousers made of serge, a thin sweater such as I use for golf, and the usual summer undergarments. I was so warm that I had to remove the sweater and stop in the shade to cool off. That night, New Year's Eve, I drove from one resort to another and the thermometer was registering as low as nine below zero."

This instance bears out a previous statement that clothing is one of the important factors of skiing in California.

The growth of interest in winter sports has taught us many things. If we expect our areas to be patronized, much care and attention must be given to first aid and to winter sports bulletins giving depth of snow and weather and road conditions. Ski runs must be kept well posted. Parking areas must be kept free of snow. Policing must be provided for the purpose of protecting the public against snowballing and improper use of facilities.

A New Year's Eve Celebration

WHAT CAN be done for the fun-loving young people who go out each New Year's Eve in search of a good time unspoiled by rough housing and rowdism?

Early in January 1939, and again in November of the same year, the staff members of the Trenton, New Jersey, Y.M.C.A. met to discuss this problem, particularly in its relation to Trenton youth. The celebration to welcome in the year 1940 seemed to create a particularly difficult situation since December thirty-first fell on a Sunday. Following considerable discussion at the second meeting the staff members decided to attempt a solution of their own on the coming New Year's Eve.

The following day the general secretary of the Y.M.C.A. raised the New Year's Eve question before the Trenton Council of Churches. The clergy, deeply interested in the subject, discussed it at length, and it was decided that four or five churches in the city which provided for natural geographic areas might be opened for the youth in those districts on New Year's Eve, and that the churches in each area might cooperate in planning an adequate program. The Council then voted to establish a committee to study the New Year's Eve question.

The committee laid the project before a group of lay church youth leaders and representative youth from the churches, who immediately endorsed the plan. Together they decided that the Y.M.C.A. should carry out the program in the Y.M.C.A. building under the sponsorship of the Council of Churches.

Contact was made with the pastors and the young people's groups of the various churches, and sixty-six young people responded to a call for a meeting of representatives. At this gathering the representatives were assigned to working groups, each group meeting for forty-five minutes with a Y.M.C.A. secretary to plan different phases of the evening's entertainment. The sections as-

When 1941 joins the procession of years, how will the young people of your city greet the newcomer?

sembled after the forty-five minutes and pooled their recommendations.

"Icebreaker of 1940"

was the name selected for

the frolic. A committee member in the printing business received an order to print the invitations which would then be distributed by the committee in the churches on the following Sunday. A second committee planned the program for the early hours of Sunday evening; a third prepared a watch night service. A ten piece orchestra was engaged. Each young people's group was asked to select its own chaperones.

The following Sunday tickets were released and distributed through church young people's groups. Tickets, "\$1.00 stag" and "\$1.50 drag," included the cost of breakfast. Reservations were set at four hundred, with ticket returns to be in by Friday, December twenty-ninth. Friday came and ticket returns showed reservations well over the four hundred mark. All day Friday, Saturday, and Sunday calls came to the Y.M.C.A. for more tickets. An estimate put the extra demand at more than five hundred.

The decorating committee was at hand at two o'clock on Sunday. Soon the gym in the Y.M.C.A. was transformed into a veritable fairyland; pink and blue ribbons hung from center rings and three gross of balloons were suspended from the ceiling in cellophane bags. Paper hats, serpentine, and noisemakers had been ordered in advance. Everything was ready.

At nine o'clock the first young people arrived, and from then on the two men at the door were kept busy. No one was admitted without a ticket and no tickets were sold at the door. The check-room facilities were taxed to the utmost as 561 young people of high school and college age trekked into the Y.

The program in the auditorium began at ten o'clock—entertainment, community singing and a quiz in which contestants represented the churches. At 11:15 all lights were extinguished as committee members carried

"When we celebrate the first day of the new year we are following a custom that dates back to the very dawn of our civilization; for nearly all peoples have observed a new year's celebration though the time has varied widely—sometimes as early as the autumnal equinox about September 21st, and sometimes as late as Midsummer's Day, June 22nd."

lighted candles into the hall. A watch night service was conducted and one of the pastors addressed the group.

At 11:45 the guests went into the gymnasium, receiving noisemakers and hats. Quiet reigned in the gym as the second hand on the clock approached twelve o'clock. Then pandemonium broke loose! The orchestra started playing "Auld Lang Syne" but was drowned out by the cheering and the noise. A snake dance emerged, hemmed in on all sides by the cheering crowd on the floor. Ten minutes later the dancing started.

The cafeteria had been opened for free punch and the sale of other refreshments. An amplifier carried the dance music to this room. The bowling alleys were open and soon over a hundred young people were to be found there. The ping-pong and billiard tables were put into use. A log fire in the foyer attracted a large group as did the decorated lounges on the second floor.

Many other individuals tried to enter the Y during the early morning but they were kept out. Even pastors returning from watch night services had to identify themselves before they were admitted.

Starting at two o'clock breakfast was served, but few went down at this early hour, for the other parts of the program were too interesting.

The orchestra was engaged until three o'clock. About 2:45 twelve hundred packages of serpentine were distributed on the dance floor. Rip cords were pulled, releasing the balloons in the cellophane bags, and as the balloons floated down among the paper streamers the dancers punctured them. Lights flashed amidst the shouts and laughter and general gaiety.

Then came the rush for breakfast, and during the next hour and a half every facility of the cafeteria was used to capacity. About a hundred young people sang around the fireplace until the busses started running at five o'clock in the morning.

All during the night there had been not a single evidence of liquor and no rowdiness or rough housing.

A deluge of telephone calls told of the success of the party during the next few days. The Council of Churches expressed appreciation at a meeting on the following morning; pastors who had personally opposed the dance were glad to join in this expression. Parents were enthusiastic in their thanks. Letters were received from boys and girls who had returned to college. Parents in other

cities, having heard about the party from their own boys and girls who were college classmates of Trenton young people, wrote to ask about the party. Official boards of churches in their January meetings voted on and forwarded these to the Y.M.C.A.

The Y.M.C.A. has agreed to extend the use of its facilities to welcome in the year 1941. Non-church young people want similar parties; young married couples are asking for consideration. The success of this venture indicates clearly one important conclusion. The provision of adequate facilities for well planned entertainment on New Year's Eve will bring a great response from young people and parents alike. Trenton recommends such a celebration wholeheartedly.

A New Year's party for twelve people is described in "Successful Farming." The first activity is hat making. An assortment of crepe and tissue paper of all colors is brought into the room and placed on a large table convenient to all. Thimbles, pins, needles, spools of colored thread, rolls of colored paper, ribbon, artificial flowers from cast-off hats and other materials are supplied, and the guests are told that they must make some kind of headdress. They may use any color or kind of material furnished, but the products must be hats suitable for the different months of the year, though the month is to be kept a secret! Then in a whisper each guest is told which month his hat is to represent. A bell is rung and twenty minutes are allowed for making the hats. Here are a few hints for hats:

January—beret, skating cap, toboggan cap
February—cocked hat, tall silk hat (Lincoln's)
March—green "stove-pipe" hat, Irish paddy's hat
April—dunce's cap, funny umbrella-like hat
May—flowery, springlike hat, May Queen's crown
June—white bridal veil, mortar board
July—replica of Uncle Sam's hat
August—bathing cap, any floppy summer hat
September—school cap, beret, stylish fall hat
October—witch's hat, orange and black masquerade
November—Pilgrims' hats for men and women
December—Santa Claus hat, red and green hat

At the end of the allotted time the bell rings and all work ceases. Hats are placed on their makers' heads and are judged after the players tell the months represented. Guests are requested to wear their hats all the evening, and they are called by name of the month they represent. Calendars make attractive prizes.

Winter Activities in Minneapolis

THE WINTER season is an extremely interesting and popular one in this area where there are so many opportunities for all kinds of activities. Our parks and lakes make it possible for everyone to enjoy skating, tobogganing, skiing, and every outdoor sport one might desire. In addition to the outdoor activities, many of our parks and playgrounds have buildings suitable for indoor activities such as craft games, parties, dancing and highly organized games such as basketball and volleyball.

The municipal hiking club provides outdoor activity for a large number of people interested in hiking. During the last year 106 hikes were scheduled, and the 5187 hikers who attended covered 529 miles. The skiing clubs are growing steadily and rapidly, now having a membership of ninety-three. The figure and speed skating groups are also growing. Eight races were held last year with 2,652 participants and 50,000 spectators. The park rinks are the practice ground for most of our speed and figure skaters. Powderhorn Park has a speed track and most of the contests are held there each year with contestants coming from the entire northwest and even Canada.

Several of the larger parks provide ample room for ski and toboggan enthusiasts from the beginner to the professional, from the tiny tot to grey-haired grandmothers.

Eskimo Day

The park recreation program also cares for the hundreds of children who may not be skaters or ski and toboggan experts. An "Eskimo Day" was started last year for girls. The week or two preceding the special day was spent in practicing the events and in making equipment to be used. The final day was one of our coldest days last year, but in spite of this both old and young came out to watch and participate in the activities. Ribbons were the only awards. This year the boys will be included for we found that they felt very much left out—thus the event will be a winter play day for all.

Not forgetting Eskimo Day, a popular event in the City of Parks and Lakes

By HAZELLE ERICKSON
Recreation Supervisor
Board of Park Commissioners

A bulletin was sent out suggesting events for the day, and many new and novel ideas were added. With more time for planning and a bigger variety of games, "Eskimo Day" will be just as popular an event as the track and play day in the spring.

Events suggested were shuffle ice, swish boating, snow hockey, and snowshoeing.

Shuffle ice was merely an adaptation of shuffleboard played on ice. In some sections the shuffleboard equipment was used, and at others old brooms and a disc of wood made up the equipment.

Swish boating proved to be popular with adults as well as children. A sailboat is made of the end of an apple box about six inches long with one sail. A whisk broom or hockey broom is swished fast behind the boat, as in curling. Instead of sweeping behind the boat, it was found that the ever-present wind was sufficient to sail the boats. Much experimenting was done with various kinds of materials and with the size of the sails.

Children enjoyed the snowshoeing on cardboard snowshoes and various forms of races and relays were used.

Snow hockey for girls has become a real game, and even those girls who were ice hockey-minded are enjoying the game. Ice hockey is definitely not a girls' game and we find snow hockey is taking its place. The rules are simple and few and the equipment merely an old broom and a soccer ball.

The children were organized into tribes and snow igloos were made. Totem poles were built and dyed with colored paper. This modeling, of course, was easy to encourage as Minneapolis has had snow modeling as a winter hobby for years. One may find modeling everywhere from top heavy snowmen to figures twenty-five to thirty feet in height that are really works of art. Ice churches from which may be heard Christmas hymns, huge prehistoric animals in snow, and Indian heads with colored ice headdress are seen and admired by thousands.

(Continued on page 564)

Planning a Winter Sports Area

THROUGH the generosity of J. Willard Hayden, the town of Lexington, Massachusetts, recently acquired a piece of property twenty-five acres in size adjacent to Center Playground, a centrally located play area of the community. In view of the unusual possibilities of the area, John J. Garrity, Superintendent of Parks and Playgrounds, requested the National Recreation Association to prepare a study for the subsequent development of the property. Much progress has already been made in carrying out the plan.

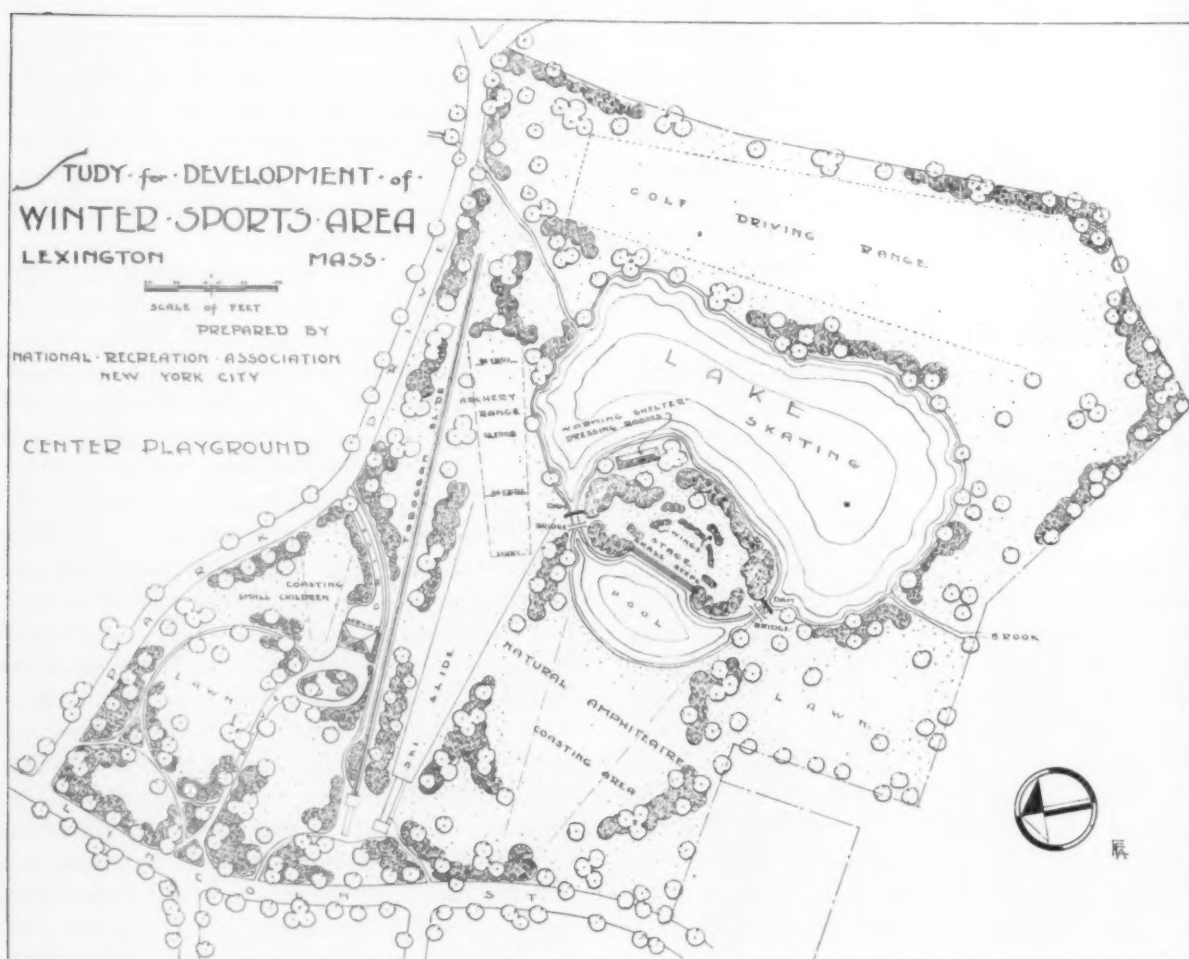
The entire area has been so treated as to produce the atmosphere of an intown park. The sketch shown below illustrates the design of a multiple use area on the property with emphasis on winter sports activities and other facilities necessary to round out the opportunities offered

by the community for a diversified recreation program.

The natural topography of this area lent itself well to the type of facilities shown. Unfortunately the plan does not indicate topography, but it should be noted that there is a considerable slope from Lincoln Street (at the lower left corner of the illustration) to the east end of the property. This natural incline provided an excellent location for coasting, skiing, and tobogganing facilities. A toboggan slide approximately nine hundred feet long, a ski slide, and a special coasting area for small children accordingly were planned on this portion of the property.

The sketch provides for the creation of an artificial lake. Not only does the lake add materially

(Continued on page 565)



It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

A *AMERICANISM*. The biological law of heredity and the civic law of free speech still exist in America. Send for free map (35 x 35) showing where Americans come from. Council Against Intolerance in America, Lincoln Building, New York City.

Animals. The New Noah's Ark, André Demaison. Macmillan Company, 294 pp. \$2.50. The adventure of collecting African animals with a sailing schooner.

Bird City, E. A. McIlhenny. Christopher Publishing House, Boston, 203 pp. \$3.00. A bird sanctuary narrative for two grandsons.

Christmas Greens Show. The New England Wild Flower Preservation Society has an annual exhibition in Boston in November. Last year there were eighty-eight entries, the largest ever held.

Conservation and the Wisconsin Teacher, Calhoun, W. T., et al. Wisconsin Conservation Department, Madison. Suggestions for boys and girls.

Conservation. Wayne Shields, Allegheny College Outing Club, nature-grams how to combine fun of regular meetings plus the satisfaction of assisting understaffed game departments. They secure feed for snow-bound birds from game organizations. A-skiing then they go to out of the way game lands where grain is distributed.

Conservation. New England Wild Flower Preservation Society,

Inc., Horticultural Hall, Boston, Eighteenth Annual Report. 246 lectures in schools and camps; 7,000 booklets for Maine teachers on conservation week. New Hampshire and Connecticut also publish conservation pamphlets. Experiments on marketing evergreens in New Hampshire, and new legislation on cutting evergreens in Rhode Island. Proposed to Massachusetts Conservation Council a conservation van to visit camps and county fairs. Now planning for another trip in 1941.

Fishing. What Tackle and When, colored pictures with description, 128 pp. South Bend Bait Company, South Bend, Indiana.

Forest Fires. Again the fall fire season is here. Most of the fires are started by human carelessness. The same old ounce of prevention holds. To be successful there must be wholehearted cooperation of everyone using the forest. Practice what you preach and preach what you practice.

Forestry as a Career. Institute for Research, 537 South Dearborn Street, Chicago. \$1.00.

Forest Outings, by thirty foresters. Forest Service, Washington, 75 cents. Must be that forest technicians are now unanimous in recognizing recreation as a forest product.

The utterly devastating effects of fires in our forests are evident in this picture of a burned area in the Beartooth Mountains of Montana



Photo by Reynold Carlson

Gardening. Josephine Blackstock, Oak Park Playground Board, nature-grams that they have been given a small hot house and the children are learning from the soil up. May Oak Park children know their beans!

Gardens. A wild flower garden is maintained in the chief city park of Toledo by a woman's garden club. M. R. Van Cleve, school department.

Handcraft. Alice Beyer, Chicago Park District, nature-grams that satisfactory new fall jewelry may be made from pine cones, corn, nuts, and beans combined with leather, felt or string, and a dash of paint.

Insects. Elm leaf beetle scourge. The premature browning of the elms last summer was due to the European beetle which was introduced in about 1838. If you do not enjoy the sight, arouse your friends to the need of spraying with lead arsenate late next June.

Inventors. Inventors honored by stamps in October are Whitney, Morse, McCormick, Howe, and Bell. Three of these inventors were born in Massachusetts.

"Know Your Community" program. By means of a large gas station map take your audience on a local trip. Visit beauty spots, quarries, parks, and historic sites. Have a "Professor Quiz" roll call and bird game. As a climax serve generously with maple sugar (if Vermont), beans (if Boston), or clams (if Cape Cod).

Literature Gem. "Science and peace will triumph over ignorance and war."—Louis Pasteur (1822-1895).

Muscles. Opportunity for reference rather than memorizing. Send for chart (16 x 22), W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Massachusetts.

Nature Books. The Cleveland Public Library has a book information service in the form of booklists. "Keys to Nature" and "Who's Who Among Animals" are the titles of two such leaflets.

Nature Game

1. Where was Admiral Byrd last summer?
United States
2. Where would you look for sun if at South Pole on March 21?
Horizon
3. How long will his party see the sun?
Six months (if at South Pole)
4. In what direction is his headquarters from the South Pole?
North

One way to increase the use of the Nature-Grams, Dr. Vinal suggests, is to make them easier to use. Hereafter they will be given a subject title and will be arranged alphabetically. If you are filing them on the card index plan, all nature trail items, for example, will appear together.

5. When did daylight commence at the South Pole?
September 21
6. Who will order Byrd to go to South Pole? To come back? United States Navy
7. How many branches of Natural Science is his expedition recording?
Fifteen
8. During what time of the year is the snow cruiser being used?
Now
9. What would coal deposits suggest about the climate of the past?
Warmer
10. What are their four R's of recreation?
Radio, reading, 'riting, 'rithmetic

A Nature-gram a day will keep moldy ideas away.

Nature Lore in Schools. The Massachusetts Audubon Society is offering a conservation project from October to May. The instructor provided is Kenneth V. Pike, a graduate of Massachusetts State College. The characteristics of the course, based on personal experiences of the children, the club way, field trips, home projects, seasonal needs, and the avoidance of lectures, are significant.

Park Conservation. Signs in Cleveland Parks:

"Let no one say
To your shame
That all was beauty
Until you came."

Roosevelt, Theodore. A photograph (21 x 28) excellent for framing for a nature club room. Free from American Defense Society, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Safety Education. The oldest recorded dog is twenty-two years. Pedigreed dogs average ten years. Chase-the-car dogs have the shortest lives. In your community do street gamins or playground inhabitants live longer?

Trails. The Great Trail of New England, by Harrol Ayres. Meador Publishing Company, Boston. 444 pp. \$2.50. The Seventeenth Century path which settlers followed westward from Boston.

Transportation. Outline history from 1400 B. C. to present day. Fisher Body Division, General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Michigan, 68 pp. Illustrated, Free.

Tree Giants. The American Forestry Association wants every forest explorer to aid in locating and preserving our country's largest native

(Continued on page 570)

Winter Wanderings

ARE YOU a summer devotee of nature? Do you, when birds migrate to warmer latitudes and chill winds blow and leaves fall fast and faster, rush hastily indoors to sit shivering beside a steam radiator and think longingly of spring blossoms or balmy summer evenings, only venturing

out when urgency demands, shutting car windows tight, complaining of the inadequacy of the heater and the condition of the roads? Or are you, perhaps, one of those robust individuals who, scornfully unmindful of winter's chill breath, merrily rides a mechanical lift to the top of some hill only to go rushing madly down on wooden wings, the whole performance to be repeated as frequently as possible?

If you belong to the former unfortunate group, do break the chains of your lethargy, bundle up warmly, and get out of doors on a brisk autumn day! You'll find, to your surprise, that it isn't half bad—and the chances are that your steam-heated house or apartment will feel uncomfortably overheated upon your return. Or get out into the fields in the hush of winter, on a day not too cold, and, keeping all senses alert, learn to read the signs of nature in winter as keenly and zestfully as you did with the bird club last spring or in that nature group at camp last summer. And in late winter when, after months of dark, dreary cold, you are *sure* spring will *never* come, follow along some frozen streambed or take a turn through fields and woods, and let the signs you see reassure you of spring's sure coming—and at a not-too-distant time.

Try Some Climbing

If you are a ski addict—and who isn't who has once experienced the glorious thrill of a successful flight without an ignominious spill at the bottom or a too sudden encounter with an intervening rock or tree, not to mention the later achievement of linked stems or, better yet, christianias, placed with beautiful precision upon a snowy slope? If you are a ski addict, I repeat, pause once in a while in your mad pursuit of sport and look about you.

If you are only a summer devotee of nature and not a winter enthusiast you are missing a great deal!

By HELEN HENRY
Pasadena, California

Just once in a while, for a change, leave the mechanical ski lift to others and use your own legs for climbing—it's good for them, and good for your wind, too, and will make you a better, stronger downhill skier. And while you're doing a traverse, why not diverge a few rods to study the track of a questing fox or inquisitive rabbit, or pause to investigate a pile of chips and shards left at the dining table of a squirrel? While side-stepping up a steep slope, why not look about you, as you pause for breath, at the blue shadow patterns on the snow and at the color in the wintry landscape, less vivid than the jackets and caps of your companions but there nevertheless? Even the arduous exercise of herringboning up a steep slope offers fine opportunity for a study of snow crystals and the varying textures and layers of snow under varying conditions, temperatures, and exposures. Perhaps, too, just such a study will help you decide on the best wax for your next downhill run—but don't fail to notice the beautiful hexagonal forms of snow crystals when conditions are just right.

And There Are Fall Walks

Do not miss the delights of a walk through fields and woods in late autumn. The pleasure of scuffing through dry leaves is a happy reminder of childhood to even the most austere adult. Experience again the delicious crunching sound and note the woodsy smell of the leaf carpet and the pungency of lichens and fungi on logs and stumps. Or, if you're in an evergreen forest, feel the resiliency of the needled carpet beneath your feet and sniff the tangy air about you. Observe the quiet brownness of the streams, half choked with leaves, and perhaps see a frog or two, or a small salamander, that has not yet hibernated. Perhaps a squirrel will scurry by, belatedly hoping to add some hitherto overlooked morsel to his winter store. A few birds may be seen, gathering frequently now in small companies of several species but similar food habits, their cares of courtship, mating and rearing of young over for

the nonce. Most of the birds of bright plumage have gone southward, but here and there a flash of red or blue may proclaim a cardinal or jay, or a smaller patch of crimson be the cap of a woodpecker, or a scrap of gold betray the presence of a kinglet. Some fruits, too, not yet garnered in by man or shy wild creature, lend color to the landscape in late autumn. Here and there may be found the flame-like bittersweet berries along a fence, yonder glow the dark red panicles of sumac, while here at your feet, perhaps, are the bright scarlet globed fruits and glossy dark green leaves of wintergreen and partridge berries. If you live where native hollies grow, enjoy their color also, or if in a region of apple or persimmon trees, perchance their bare branches may still bear stray globes of color overlooked in the autumn harvesting and as yet secure against wintry winds.

Study seed pods and the dry stalks of what were flowers a few short weeks ago. Note the beauty of desiccated goldenrod, with its tiny stars of sepals, flower-like in their own right long after the golden fuzz has gone. Observe the curious teazle with its strong slender spines. See how the prickliness of a thistle persists even after buffeting by autumn wind and rain. Discover the empty, boat-shaped pods of the milkweed, to which, perhaps, clings a gossamer web or two of the dainty filaments which bore the little flat brown seeds over the farmer's land. Look up into bare bushes and trees. Note the insect galls, the winter buds, the leaf scars. Look higher, against the sky, and see how many birds' nests you can see, now that the trees are bare. Perhaps, at last, you'll discover that vireo's nest you just couldn't find last summer. And listen to the quiet of the autumn woods and fields, seldom broken except by the noise of your own passage or perhaps the ghostly rubbing of bare branch on branch high in the treetops. All nature seems to bear an air of hushed waiting.

Woods in the Snow

When winter really comes, and snow carpets the ground, go again into the woods and fields. Gone,

now, is the crackle of leaves beneath your feet. Listen, instead, to the crunch of snow as it packs under your boot heel, or the soft sigh of it dropping from the webs of snowshoes, or swishing and singing beneath your skis. Hear, too, the whish and plop of snow falling from overburdened branches, perhaps to strike in an icy, tingling mist upon your unsuspecting head. See how individually colorful the trees are against the snow, and how readily you can learn to tell them apart by their color, arrangement of bark pattern, and depth of grooves and fissures. Look upward toward the top of a hill or at the edge of a cliff and learn to distinguish, by their characteristic contour, various trees both deciduous and evergreen. Study again the leaf scars and winter buds, noting the rich color of some of the latter. For you

who like to make collections a study of these is well worth while. And for more color seek out some sheltered nook or bit of ground exposed to sunlight but protected from wind and find there a few ferns persistent in their greenness. See how vividly colorful are the mosses and lichens on some tree trunk or exposed rock at this time of year. Discover how interesting and colorful are the woody browns and slatey grays of some

of the less conspicuous birds. Perhaps you can approach thrillingly close to a pheasant or a covey of quail, those shy birds so elusive last autumn when your hunter friends were afield. Listen for a chickadee announcing his name, or the soft tinkle-bell note of a junco, or watch a persistent little creeper work his way up a tree trunk in quest of insects while a nuthatch just as persistently works headfirst down.

Winter is an ideal time for beginning bird study as there are comparatively few species and the leafless trees and snow-covered ground enhance visibility. A bird-feeding station will add much to the pleasure of this study. Grain, such as cracked corn, wheat and millet, and sunflower seeds are welcomed by the seed eaters, while the insect eaters enjoy a diet of suet (held in wire mesh containers) and peanut butter. The making of such feeding stations may be a craft project,

"Truly every season of the year is excellent for hiking. If spring and summer sing so sweet a song to all lovers of the open, how powerful indeed is the lure of the falling, colored leaves of autumn when summer's heat is gone and the woods are cool and clean. And who would deny the glories of a hike in deep snow over winter trails! The clearer, cleaner winter air is rich in oxygen and all about, wherever the eye may roam, the world is decked in gently curving, colored beauty. Snow crystals or glistening twig, bright winter stars, or purple shadows on the trail, lake and woods present a picture long to be cherished by those who venture into the snow-covered outdoors." — From *Hiker's Guide*.

and the maintaining of them the object of winter hikes. The need for regular maintenance throughout the winter of such a feeding station, once established, cannot be over-emphasized. Birds soon come to depend on such offered food, and they need it badly when deep snows hide their natural food sources and intense cold demands plenty of food to maintain body temperatures and thus withstand the effect of cold.

The Study of Tracks

When you are walking, snowshoeing, or skitouring through field and wood, spend some time following and studying tracks. A good tracking snow is a wet snow and one not too deep—bad conditions for ski sport but excellent for nature study. Observe how tracks betray their makers. Here is the neat, direct track of a fox, there the record of the easy-going, indifferent shufflings of a skunk. Here a rabbit leisurely crossed this open spot, and there he speeded up his pace to pop safely into the woodchuck burrow beneath yonder tree. Here a small meadow mouse made a perilous journey safely, leaving a lacy pattern in the snow, and there the tiny shrew quested above the snow and then tunneled beneath only to emerge again in its everlasting search for food.

Birds leave comparatively few tracks, but every now and then you see one. Perhaps quail and pheasant have been visiting the feeding station you have provided for them, protected so that snow does not cover the grain on the ground and offering several opportunities for escape or shelter in case of a surprise attack by fox or cat or hawk or other predator. The tracks of pheasant and quail are similar, those of the latter being smaller in size and showing no rear toe. Observe how some animals move easily through snow, while others struggle laboriously, and consider their respective foot structures and body weights. Note, too, how varying snow conditions affect their activities, some faring well in loose, soft snow while others move freely over crust. Sometimes the record is but a few feet long, from burrow to burrow; sometimes a trail ends in a tragedy of blood-stained snow, sometimes the animal whose tracks you read roamed many miles.

The writer once spent an entertaining afternoon in the

California Sierra Nevadas endeavoring to follow on skis (and, self-appointed stint, without once removing them) the tracks of a bear that had emerged from hibernation for a few hours to take an exploratory ramble over logs and through brush on a deceptively warm day in winter.

Do not emulate that bear and return to your own hibernating den when spring seems disappointingly distant. The swelling of the buds on bare branches, the drip, drip of snow melting and dropping from trees and bushes, the appearance of occasional patches of black water, with their attendant water insects, in hitherto ice-locked rivulets, all bespeak the coming of another season. Note how the alternate freezing at night and thawing beneath a sun that rises higher in the heavens week by week sometimes causes the snow in open places to become aglitter with large crystals. See how this same warmth, absorbed by tree trunks, causes the snow to melt from around each tree, frequently to a depth of several inches or even feet—a trap for the unwary skier. (Some skiers have such an affinity for trees!) Perhaps you may hear the first love notes of birds, or witness their courtship behavior. You may be fortunate enough to hear the drumming beats of woodpeckers on dead limbs, which is said to be their mating song, or you may hear the booming of a ruffed grouse.

"All months are outing months to those who like the out of doors. There are things to do when the summer sun glistens on a mountain lake and when the snow powders the trees and piles up in gray drifts. Summer brings swimming and camping; winter, skating, coasting, skiing and all the other sports for snow and ice. But the sport which knows no season's limits is hiking, the universal sport, and a great sport for mixed groups.

"You can hike on city streets or in the country. Overnight hiking is the best of teachers in the arts of homemaking. . . . If you want to get acquainted with yourself or someone else, go on a hike. The heat or cold, the rain or snow and the lonely hours of midnight, the glorious sunrise—all will tell you more than anything else in the world. And every hike is an experience to treasure."
—Mary J. Breen in *Partners in Play*.

"Some day when you least expect it you will see a robin, or a red-winged blackbird, or a meadow lark, or some other bird you have missed all winter and perhaps envied for his winter holiday in a warmer clime! Then you will know that soon fields will be greening, birds will be nesting, and the summer nature enthusiasts, with notebooks and glasses and cameras, will be noisily swarming back into the woods and fields you have learned to love in their wintry solitude."

What They Say About Recreation

"DEMOCRACY is simply a principle of growth. It rests on the long experience of the race that men do not grow, learn and create except when they are free, and that nations do not grow, learn and create except when the individuals in them are free. The basis of democracy is this individual freedom, embodied in this country in the Bill of Rights." From Editorial in *The New York Times*.

"Versatility and understanding are needed in working with youth. The requirements are similar to those of a musician—technical skill, intellectual understanding, and emotional coloring."—*Dr. Gilbert Wrenn, University of Minnesota.*

"You can live without hiking—but not so well."—*The Minnehiker.*

"No man ought to play any game unless he tries his very best to win; and no man ought to play unless he can take a defeat cheerfully. Games are only a silly waste of time if the players are not putting into them every ounce of resource they may have; and they become a positive evil for those who confuse them with the real conflicts of life in which we have to meet principalities and powers in no mimic warfare."—From *Christian Century*.

"Assembly singing is the simplest and most direct musical approach to the hearts of the people and assures the leader that appreciation of music is inborn. So, listeners, sing! Singers, keep on singing! For singing is a universal medium of music, the experience which leads to artistic growth and to the development of a spiritual nature or character."—*A. E. Winship, Journal of Education.*

"We must plan on a larger scale to give American children a chance for healthful play and the worthwhile use of leisure. I agree with you that a democratic government has a vital interest in these matters."—*Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

"Youth needs an education that takes leisure seriously. In a changing world it needs schools

that are leisure-conscious. It needs an education that makes the whole-hearted enjoyment of life one of its goals. It needs an education that provides for a rich and developing inner life."—From *The Youth of New York City*.

"Although peace at the present time seems remote for the nations of the world, it is still possible to achieve it individually—peace through happy, understanding relationships which home and family life maintain; peace through receptive attitudes toward daily work; peace through satisfying, creative leisure. As individuals we can do little toward establishing a warless world, but each of us can be a potent factor in finding spiritual peace for ourselves and for our children."—*Virginia Kletzer, President, National Congress of Parents and Teachers.*

"Now more than ever before every factor in our community life is being subjected to scrutiny and evaluation in terms of the urgent demands of national defense and preparedness. It is fitting that recreation also be reviewed at this time and, where necessary, be revitalized and re-aligned to help produce a nation and a people capable of meeting any eventuality."

"There is more to the folk song than the tune of it; more to the dance than its form; more to the myth than the tale it tells. In our traditional expressions are reflected the social life of early America, and the growing, changing, later America. . . . The foundations of our basic cultures, as found in the folk traditions, should be projected into the future because their forms are fundamental. Our cultural and social life will be less rich if we lose them."—*Sarah Gertrude Knott.*

"In the perhaps not so good old days people took play for granted. They thought any child knew how to play and would find a way to amuse himself even on the city streets. . . . By now we have learned that 'all work and no play' is as faulty a philosophy as its reverse. We know that boys—and girls—need to learn both how to work and how to play."—*Frank Bane, National Defense Commission.*

WORLD AT PLAY

A Modern Ski Course for Colorado

IN THE last three years the Highland Bavarian Corporation and the Lions Club of Aspen, Colorado, were instrumental in constructing a ski course, complete with ski lift, jump, and clubhouse, which international experts find comparable to the best courses in Switzerland. A 1,400-foot toboggan-type ski lift raises skiers 550 feet to the slalom course and practice slope. The downhill course starts at an elevation of 10,650 feet, drops vertically 2,700 feet in a slope distance of 9,750 feet, and ends within the city limits of Aspen. The fame of this course has spread widely; this year the National Ski Association announced that its annual championship races in downhill and slalom skiing for 1941 will be held in Aspen.

Children Outfitted for Winter Sports

CHILDREN of Hanover, New Hampshire, whose pocketbooks do not permit of the purchase of ski equipment, have been outfitted by fraternities of Dartmouth College, following the lead of other New Hampshire communities which instituted the plan two or three years ago. Administered by the Superintendent of Schools, the plan provides equipment on a seasonal loan basis, to be returned when broken or outgrown and replaced with new.

Skating Rink for a Community Center

MORE THAN 1,000 skaters can be accommodated at the artificial ice rink in the new community building at Sault Ste. Marie, which is the only one of its kind in Michigan. The building, which provides 16,000 square feet for skating and recreation activities, was dedicated by the citizens at the third annual Upper Peninsula Winter Carnival. Dedication festivities brought to an end an eighteen-year campaign for an adequate ice stadium and community building to replace the old Sault rink which burned in February, 1922. When the stage of 2,200 square feet is in use, bleachers and arena floor will seat 5,500 people.—*From The American City, August 1940.*

A Winter Carnival at Portland

ON JANUARY 28th Portland, Maine, held a winter sports carnival at the golf course with at least 8,000 people attending. Colored motion pictures were taken of the carnival. Several reels of such movies on different recreational activities conducted by the city have been developed. These have been found very helpful in acquainting the different clubs and groups in the city with what is being done along recreational lines.

October Play Pay in Decatur

AN OCTOBER play day for girls was one of the events sponsored by the Department of Public Recreation of Decatur, Illinois. All Decatur girls were invited to bring their lunches, play old and new games, and enjoy a treasure hunt. Among the games played were dodge ball, relays, bounce ball, softball, volleyball, paddle tennis, clock golf, whirling circles, jump the broom, kick ball, hopscotch, croquet, and deck tennis. Folk dancing was also enjoyed.

A Tree Planting Advisory Service

THE Park Department of the City of New York, in encouraging private property owners to plant street trees, has been assigning one of its forestry representatives to inspect the planting site and to recommend the quantity and species of trees most adapted for the location. Private property owners planted 763 such street trees during the spring season of 1940.

Skinner Memorial Park Dedicated

ON SEPTEMBER 15, 1940, Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts dedicated Skinner Memorial Park at South Hadley, marking acquisition by the state of a woodland area of approximately 450 acres surrounding and including Mount Holyoke. The property was deeded to the state by Joseph Skinner of South Hadley who had inherited it from his father. Through two generations the Skinner family has maintained Mount Holyoke for nature lovers. Among other improvements the elder Mr. Skinner constructed the first cog railway ever built in the United States.

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It's the finest pitching horseshoe ever made! Cadmium and copper plated. A beautiful shoe with accurate balance drop forged from special analysis, heat-treated steel. Already the outstanding favorite of professionals and amateurs who know the value of a good tournament shoe. Write for complete information and new catalog No. P. S. 3.

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Old Camp Area Now a Skiers' Paradise—Mayor Watson of romantic Alta, Utah, has described the transformation of an old mining camp area into what has been termed a "skiers' paradise." The old mining camp, he says, is now receiving a "shot in the arm" by the hardy ski rider. The United States Government, through its Wasatch National Forest, Salt Lake City, through its recreation department, Utah Ski Club, Silver Skis, Salt Lake County Commission, and others, are building a fine, broad highway up Little Cottonwood Canyon to Alta, making it possible for winter sports enthusiasts to get into this famous old district the year round.

A community ski center building is being erected and private capital is constructing ski lifts up the mountains surrounding the old town of Alta, only a forty minute drive from Salt Lake City. Sixty internationally famous ski riders visited in this area last winter and reported that Alta has the finest winter sports possibilities of any area in the world. The Utah State Road Commission and the Salt Lake County Commission have made plans and purchased equipment for keeping the highway cleared of snow during win-

ter months. The snow depth averages eleven feet in the surrounding mountains of Alta. The average elevation in this area is 8,700 feet above sea level. Therefore, the finest powder snow exists in this area, affording fine skiing for seven months out of the year.

Aviation Club Leaders Attend School—A school for leaders of junior aviation clubs was held by Air Youth of America in Rockefeller Plaza during October and November. The course featured practical methods for teaching model building and a general approach to junior aviation club work. Leaders attending the school had actual experience in building elementary model planes. Methods of conducting model plane contests were explained, an informal contest was arranged, and well-known leaders in the model plane field participated in the discussions.

WPA Makes Its Report—A condensed summary of the work completed by WPA during the past five years—July 1, 1935 to July 1, 1940—gives the following figures regarding the recreational facilities: 2,521 playgrounds constructed and 8,413 improved; 2,630 athletic fields built and 2,182 improved; 2,373 golf courses constructed and 4,315 improved. Other facilities built, reconstructed, or improved include handball, horseshoe, and tennis courts, swimming and wading pools, ice skating areas, ski trails and ski jumps, band shells, and outdoor theaters.

Model Railroad Clubs—The American Association of Model Railroads urges the organization of model railroad clubs as a valuable recreational activity for boys. In response to a request sent recreation workers, according to a statement issued in the A.A.M.R. Bulletin for September, 1940, more than thirty per cent of these recreation workers who are conducting activities indoors expressed interest in model railroading. The association has a number of publications of interest to club leaders wishing to develop model railroad clubs. These include a leader's manual, a handbook for model builders with practical suggestions for the construction of equipment, and special bulletins. These may be secured from the association at 15 East 26th Street, New York City.

"Educational Dance"—The May, 1940, issue of *Educational Dance* published by the Educational Dance Company at 8148 Mannix Drive,

Hollywood, California, is a folk dance number. It contains an article on "Folk Dancing" by Patricia Parmelee which describes some of the special folk dance events of the year 1939, and reviews trends and developments. There are also a number of articles on folk dancing and a section in which reports from a number of authorities on folk dancing throughout the country are presented. *Educational Dance* is secured by subscription only. Ten issues, from September to June, are available at \$1.00; 25 cents each for extra copies or back issues.

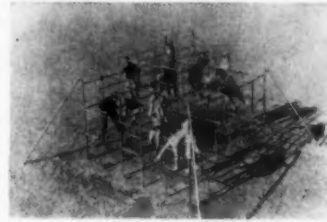
"Children's Institutions"—Recreation workers will be interested in knowing that a new magazine known as *Children's Institutions*, the first issue of which appeared in August, contains articles by heads of institutions and leaders in the field of children's work. The magazine is published by the Atkins Publishing Company, Inc., 152 West 42nd Street, New York City. Price, \$3.00 per year in the United States and Canada; \$3.50 in other countries. A sample copy may be secured on request.

Adapting Florida Schools to Community Use—Mrs. Malcolm McClellan, president of the Florida Congress of Parents and Teachers and chairman of the School Recreation Committee, writes that the State Department of Education is recommending that all new school buildings built in Florida have the auditorium, rest rooms, and similar facilities built with an outside entrance which may be used by the general public so that these facilities may be closed off from the regular school rooms for community use. Seven acres represent the minimum recommendation for school grounds.

1941 Convention Is Announced—The 1941 convention of the Association for Childhood Education will be held in Oakland, California, July 8th to 12th. The suggested theme for the convention is "Implications of Today's Crucial Problems for Teachers of Children." With the convention scheduled for the first time as a summer meeting, many delegates, Mrs. Marcella King, publicity chairman, suggests, will wish to remain in California to attend the summer session at one of the universities or colleges.

Lawn Bowling on the Coast—There are six clubs in the Northwest Lawn Bowling Associa-

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The "perfect playground device"—as authorities the world over have called the "Jungle Gym" Climbing Structure—is now available at new prices more than **50 per cent below** the former level. Mass production, made possible by the ever-growing demand for this item, has enabled us to make these drastic price reductions. Write for our descriptive booklet telling why the "Jungle Gym" Climbing Structure is the safest, most economical, most educational, most all-around desirable play apparatus you can buy. New prices are quoted with the booklet.

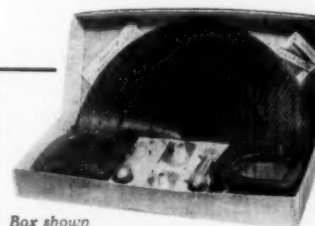
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tion, two of them in Seattle and one in each of the following cities: Bellingham, Renton, and Tacoma, Washington, and Portland, Oregon. The membership of the six clubs is approximately 300. In the Tacoma club alone there are fifty-five enthusiastic members, twelve of whom are women.

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Indoors or outdoors with Giant Grip Rubber Pitching Shoes. Put up in sets consisting of rubber mats, rubber shoes and aluminum stakes, packed in attractive box. Shoes are unbreakable, positively guaranteed.

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Dioramas
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Costume Jewelry
Ornaments
Decorations
Gifts
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A Favorable Referendum Vote—The president of the Recreation Council of Monongalia County, West Virginia, writes that a proposal for a county-wide system of public recreation and playgrounds was passed by a large majority at a recent referendum vote.

Recreation Is Religion—A little Methodist church in Port Byron, Illinois, has become the town recreation center and its auditorium, recreation hall, and basement are open without cost to all community groups who wish to use them. Every week members of the Rural Youth, 4-H clubs, Farm Bureau, and Home Bureau solve their club problems in the church whose minister believes, "Any group putting on wholesome recreation and operating good will is doing a religious thing because the Christian philosophy is to bring people together. It is sacred to unify and build up." The activity program of the recreation-minded Rev. A. J. Copeland includes outdoor get-

togethers for community citizens and programs planned to keep young people in church. Ordinary party games are "too tame," but folk games and game equipment for all age groups compete successfully with commercial amusements.

Winter Activities in Minneapolis

(Continued from page 553)

Values are hard to determine anywhere, but we feel sure that there are many and varied values derived by young and old in the winter activities provided for in Minneapolis. The time spent playing out of doors with others or inside preparing equipment and planning for special events is time well spent. The activities are for everyone—spectator and participant—and we feel that our Minneapolis is not only a city of parks and lakes, but a city of opportunity where everyone may enjoy life to its fullest extent.

Joseph F. Suttner

On the eve of his sixty-seventh birthday, Joseph F. Suttner died at his home in Buffalo. For eighteen years Director of Recreation in the Department of Parks, Mr. Suttner had seen Buffalo's recreation facilities greatly increased. When he became director, the city had no municipal swimming pools. Now it has nine, and there are twenty-four municipal playgrounds. Always keenly interested in sports and athletic games, Mr. Suttner did much to build up the athletic program of baseball, municipal tennis, basketball, softball, skating, and other sports.

Winter Pageants

(Continued from page 535)

Majesty" enters and is crowned by the former queen.

Exhibitions, fancy skating, ice games, and other activities comprise the court entertainment. The champions of the winter sports activities at the Carnival are presented. They receive the "Royal Order of the Winter Frolic" at the hand of Her Imperial Majesty. Then the court retires, signaling the close of the evening's program.

Winter Circus. A circus is fun for both spectators and participants. For this type of entertainment King Winter (or a similar personage) might rule from a throne constructed of snow and ice. The circus would then take place on the skating rink before the throne. There may be skating to music, a serpentine march, fireworks, circus stunts, clowns, elephants and giraffes on skates, kiddie car polo, hobby horse race.

Indian and Folk Legends. Indian and folk legends may be adapted for an ice pageant, resulting in a most effective production.

Fantasy. An extravaganza in fantasy might prove popular with a loosely woven tale of fairies, elves, story book characters as a background pattern.

Planning a Winter Sports Area

(Continued from page 554)

to the esthetic value of the property but it also furnishes an unusual skating surface.

On the west side of the lake an island provides

SECURING AND MAINTAINING STANDARDS IN COMMUNITY RECREATION PERSONNEL

This publication, just off the press, is designed to assist cities in securing competent workers for leadership positions and maintaining an efficient recreation staff. It indicates some of the problems involved in selecting and maintaining recreation personnel, and describes methods which have proved successful in meeting them. This pamphlet may be secured for 15 cents.

Many of the recommendations and procedures suggested in this report are related to the earlier publication of the same committee of recreation executives entitled *Standards of Training, Experience, and Compensation in Community Recreation Work*. Copies of this earlier report are available at 25 cents each. The two reports complement each other, and both should be in every recreation library.

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

315 Fourth Avenue, New York City

a stage for an outdoor theater. It will be noted that the dressing room facilities for the stage serve a dual purpose; the building becomes a warming shelter for skaters in the winter time. One of the lovely features of the stage is the apron consisting of a series of grass steps leading down into the pool that separates the stage from the auditorium. (These steps are approximately a hundred feet wide.) The pool in front of the stage can be utilized for ice pageants and special skating exhibitions. In line with the multiple use principle the natural amphitheater is well adapted for use as a winter coasting area.

In connection with the general use of the park area an archery range and a golf driving range have been introduced. Both of these open areas may also be utilized in a winter program where level ground is desirable. The diversified facilities of this area offer wide possibilities for winter carnivals.

The Construction and Maintenance of Ice Skating Areas

(Continued from page 539)

tractor or truck with a large plow in front may be used. Cuttings made by skates or a light snow can be removed by a good scraper made from two partly curved sidewalk scrapers. Butt two of these scrapers together. Bolt pieces of light angle iron or mild steel across the top and bottom of the scrapers and across both handles about eight inches from the top. This will make a scraper that will do a thorough job and last for years.

Intensive use wears down the ice which must then be reconditioned either through scraping or planing and respraying or flooding. These operations should take place after closing time to allow the water to freeze solid before the rink is again subjected to use. Cracks in the ice may be eliminated by the use of warm water. Unless ice particles and foreign matter are cleared off the ice surface before respraying or flooding, a soft ice will result which will melt quickly in rising temperature.

In the design of recreation areas and in the selection or development of facilities for ice skating it is desirable to have the area readily accessible to a shelter or field house. In some locations where a permanent building is not feasible, it may be desirable to erect a knock down shelter during the skating season.

A skating rink is not complete without floodlights for night skating, a concession stand, and a public address system to make announcements and furnish music for the skaters.

The City of Dubuque has been recognized as the winter sports center of the State of Iowa. Surrounded by numerous hills and with the Mississippi River flowing by its door, the city fosters almost every kind of winter sport.

The rolling hills make an ideal setting for cross country skiing. For those who prefer more exciting sport, a large ski jump has been constructed on one of the hills. It is possible to make leaps of more than two hundred feet from this ski jump. The annual tri-state ski tournament, held in January at Dubuque, brings the best jumpers from Iowa, Illinois, and Minnesota.

Fifteen streets in the hill district are set aside for coasting each year. These districts are closed to traffic from 4:00 P. M. until 10:30 P. M. daily, and thousands of children and adults take advantage of this sport.

Junior Councillors

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN of the United States is sponsoring a program of activities for older girls, the basic purpose of which is "to help every girl learn the art of living so that whatever her lot may be she will get the most happiness and satisfaction out of life." The plan calls for sponsorship locally by a specially formed council of women who will make it possible to give high school girls an opportunity to discuss their own problems of family and boy relationships, of dress, personality, and behavior, and preparation for life, business, and marriage. The program makes use of skits or playlets which the girls present, talks by outstanding women, especially women doctors, followed by a question box. Once a week the girls have a dance sponsored by the Council. The program is planned for three years, the first two being known as junior years and the third, designed for girls of eighteen and nineteen years of age, being known as the senior year. For this group more serious lectures are given by speakers on economic and consumer problems, vocational guidance, and more adult subjects as requested by the girls.

A booklet, "Junior Councillors—The Bethlehem Plan," which explains the purpose and program of the organization, has been prepared by Anna Steese Richardson who is chairman of the Committee on Junior Councillors of the National Council of Women. This and other information may be secured from Mrs. Elizabeth L. O'Neill, director, Junior Councillors, Union Bank Building, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Depending on the demand, four to nine skating rinks are in yearly use. One of these rinks, Comiskey Field Rink (named in honor of the late Charles Comiskey, owner of the Chicago White Sox, who started his baseball career in Dubuque), measures about three hundred by six hundred feet. It is lighted for night skating, wired for sound, and has a modern warming house. Music is furnished by a public address system with loud speakers at each corner of the rink. New ice is made every night if weather permits. Skaters drive as far as a hundred miles to use this rink, and last year a total of 96,000 skaters appeared on this area during the twenty-six skating days.

Plans are now being made for an ice carnival to be held about the middle of January. The best skaters from Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois will participate in the program.

Recreation in Middlebury

MIDDLEBURY is a Connecticut town of two thousand population which for the past two years has been working to secure an adequate athletic field. At a town meeting held in October, 1938, the first action was taken by an interested group of citizens. A committee of seven was appointed, with Charles H. Upson as chairman. Months were spent inspecting and securing prices of possible sites for an athletic field which would furnish space for baseball, football, soccer and other sports, and provide a dozen softball teams with adequate space for their games. Fourteen locations were considered, and finally estimates were secured on the purchase and development of a large field on the west border of town. Other estimates were obtained on developing an addition to the center schoolyard for the use of the softball players.

The softballers were the first to secure their playing space. This was done at a cost of about \$4,000, necessitated by considerable filling in and grading. This service has provided a great deal of recreation for several hundred neighborhood "sport hours" for players and fans, most of the playing taking place from 6:00 to 8:30 P. M. during daylight time. It is also used by the pupils of the school.

The athletic field has cost about \$9,000 to date and is a rough graded, unfenced field with loam saved and piled at the east end. It is about five acres in size. About \$4,000 will be needed to grade and enclose the field. Mr. Upson states that the committee hopes later to secure a field house which will accommodate basketball and other indoor sports, as well as a cement out-of-door shallow box which will hold six inches of water to serve as a natural hockey rink with lights.

Winter Sports for Michigan

(Continued from page 540)

ing and afternoon of Wednesday, December 11th. From 6 to 7:30 in the evening a winter sports dinner will be held, followed by a winter sports social demonstration.

Festival organization and its essential phases will claim the morning and afternoon of Thursday, December 12th, in Marquette. "Snow

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and Ice Sculpture" will be discussed, and there will be presentations of "Lighting," "Costuming," "Advertising," and "Parades."

In the latter part of the afternoon, rotating groups will learn the construction of winter sports equipment through the use of models and instruction; and Thursday evening will find the Institute practising what it preaches at a social skating and skiing program.

Demonstrations of speed, figure and social skating followed by a skating safety program are planned for Friday, December 13th, in Marquette.

Following a "Trail Side" luncheon, the group will witness demonstrations of snowshoeing conducted by the WPA Tourist Guide Project, after which enrollees will participate in the activity. A "Friday Night Frolic" will wind up the late afternoon course on specialized ice sports—ice hockey and curling.

The program for Saturday morning, December 14th, will include teaching methods for skiing and an hour and a half clinic summary.

THE AMERICAN CITIZEN MAGAZINE

brings each month stories of what individuals, community groups and agencies are doing

- To build good character
- To educate youth for citizenship and community leadership
- To solve community problems
- To safeguard and enhance democratic institutions.

—ENDORSEMENTS—

A High School Principal:

"Perhaps the most interesting, as well as the most potential characteristic of THE AMERICAN CITIZEN is its emphasis upon the correlation of various educational, civic, and social activities. As far as I know, there is no other periodical that has the same peculiarly effective approach to these fields."—*Francis L. Bacon*, Principal, Evanston Township High School, Evanston, Illinois.

University Dean:

"I consider the magazine THE AMERICAN CITIZEN an outstanding influence in promoting social education. I believe a journal of this kind should have widespread circulation and adequate support from individuals and organizations interested in social education."—*Ernest O. Melby*, Dean of School of Education, Northwestern University.

Chief Librarian:

"THE AMERICAN CITIZEN is serving a vital need of the times and should be in every public, college, and school library in the country."—*Clarence W. Sumner*, Chief Librarian, The Youngstown Public Library, Youngstown, Ohio.

School Superintendent:

"I know of no other publication that addresses the job of citizenship training so specifically and effectively. It is one source that we can depend upon to be free from hair-brained social or political proposals that serve only to sell magazines and confuse the immature student."—*E. R. Selleck*, Supt. of Des Plaines Public Schools, Des Plaines, Illinois.

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Winter Sports in Barre

BARRE, LOCATED in the Green Mountains, is blessed with opportunity for winter sports both within the city and in the near-by vicinity. Snow and freezing weather descend around Christmas time and from then until the middle of March, skating, skiing, and many other winter sports are in full sway. It is possible to ski on some of the surrounding mountains until the middle of May.

In the City of Barre the Recreation Department operates three skating rinks and a hockey rink. The skating rinks are located in convenient areas throughout the city and are manned by a caretaker and an assistant. These rinks are well lighted and provide music for the enjoyment of the skaters through amplifying systems. The rinks are open evenings for adults. Under the direction of the supervisors in charge, an interesting program of activities is carried out for the children. There are games, contests, hockey teams, and the season is completed with a gay and spectacular carnival at the Auditorium rink. At this carnival a king and queen are chosen and crowned, their throne being made of ice. During the winter, the supervisors also have hiking, skiing, and snowshoeing parties. When the snow is best for sliding, the city barricades several streets.

This year the hockey rink is to be moved to the new playfield adjacent to the Municipal Auditorium and will be scientifically lighted for night play. Barre has always boasted a first-class hockey team and the regional hockey playoffs are held in that city.

The Barre Ski Club, a local organization of approximately 400 members, operates the Barre ski area, located on the Barre-East Montpelier main highway, State route No. 15, about one mile from the business section of the city. The main attraction at the center is an open slope approximately 1500 feet in length, between 75 and 500 feet in width, having a vertical descent of 200 feet, a maximum grade of 32 degrees, northerly exposure, and can be used with only two inches of dry snow. The open slope runs off into rolling meadows which are adaptable to cross country skiing.

The second major attraction at the center is the Barre Ski Club tow which is 1200 feet long, has a vertical ascent of 175 feet and is used daily. The main slope as well as the practice slope is flood-

lighted so that night skiing is just as popular as day skiing (more popular during the week).

Two short but interesting wooded trails developed adjacent to the ski slope terminate at the base of the tow. These runs are very popular with intermediate and expert skiers.

Located within twenty-three miles of the City of Barre is the famous Mount Mansfield area with its extensive system of ski runs and trails throughout the eastern side of Mount Mansfield, varied terrain with long snow season for mountain skiing, downhill running and cross country touring with developments for all classes of skiers. There are lighted practice slopes, the longest ski lift in the United States, ski jump, and adequate accommodations for overnight guests. The world's longest and highest aerial chair lift with a horizontal length of 6330 feet and a vertical height of 2030 feet is to be put in operation at the Mount Mansfield area this coming winter season. It has eighty-six chairs and the time of ascent will be from twelve to fifteen minutes.

Skiing for Wisconsin Youth

(Continued from page 538)

ally recognized by the U. S. Ski Association—the the nation-wide professional organization of ski jumpers. When the junior association has its tournaments each winter, the U. S. Ski Association furnishes competent judges at no cost to the juniors and also offers medals as prizes.

The Wisconsin WPA Recreation Department is giving assistance to the juniors now just as much as it did when the clubs were first organized. Some of the recreation leaders act as adult advisers to individual clubs; others serve on the adult board of advisers to the state association. One of the district supervisors is secretary-treasurer of the association. When tournaments are held, the WPA leaders aid members of the U. S. Ski Association with the hundred and one little jobs so necessary toward the running off of a ski tournament.

Winter Fun for All

(Continued from page 543)

WPA-sponsored tournaments, winter carnivals, and festivals also have had a popularizing effect upon winter sports. At Eau Claire, Wisconsin, the WPA, with the National Ski Association's

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of
Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

The American City, November 1940

"Re-Creation for All Citizens." For adequate national defense and individual satisfaction

"Floodlighted Municipal Fields" by F. D. Crowther

The Camping Magazine, November 1940

"The Creative Approach to Crafts in Camp" by C. Genevieve Lawler

"Let's Take a Hike" by Mariann Marshall. Individual child guidance through hiking

The Journal of Health and Physical Education, November 1940

"Dance Correlates" by Ovilla W. Williams

The Nation's Schools, November 1940

"Plays, Penthouse Style" by Glenn Hughes. The presentation of plays with the audience seated on all four sides of the action

School Activities, November 1940

"Character Training at Recess" by Rowen Aldrich. The role of the school playground in character development

PAMPHLETS

The Layman Scientist in Philadelphia. A Directory of Amateur Scientists' Organizations and Resources in Science, 1940

Committee on Education and Participation in Science, The American Philosophic Society, 104 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., price \$.15

Patriotic Songs of America

Home Institute, 109 West 19th Street, New York City, price \$.15

Regulations Governing the Sanitation of Juvenile Recreational Camps

State Board of Health, Concord, N. H.

South Jamaica Houses: A Chapter in Public Housing

New York City Housing Authority, 122 East 42nd Street, New York City

Van Allyn Technique for Vocational Selection by Keith

Van Allyn. Tentative Manual

National Institute of Vocational Research, Los Angeles, Cal., price \$.50

REPORTS

Park, Parkway and Recreational Area Survey. June 1940.

Report by Arkansas State Planning Board cooperating with the State Parks Commission and National Park Service

Arkansas State Planning Board, Little Rock, Ark.

Eleanor Roosevelt on Recreation

FRIDAY EVENING, members of various social agencies in the country who had met with me before, gathered with some young people on our picnic grounds at 6 o'clock. Forty or fifty came, and after a picnic supper we sat around and discussed what the situation of youth in our country is, and what things youth feels really need to be changed in their environment.

I was interested to find that the lack of recreational facilities loomed large in all their minds. Several young people from small towns remarked that there was really nothing to do except "hang around street corners." That remark ought to give us elders food for thought. Why shouldn't we older people be interested in providing a variety of recreational facilities? If we really look for them we have in our midst people with tastes and skills who could develop many recreational possibilities.

In the conversation with this group I thought recreation had a very narrow meaning for most of them. Primarily, it seemed to mean tennis courts, swimming pools and similar opportunities for outdoor exercise.

No one mentioned books, development of craft skills, community dances or dramatics, or group singing. Yet it is not difficult to find leaders for all these things, even in small communities. Certainly, they do draw us together, young and old, in a pleasant and companionable environment.

The group decided that they wished to meet again and that they would form a committee, decide what they would discuss, and even prepare some recommendations for action. I am a little tired of discussions that lead to no action, and so I am glad to see that these young people really contemplate doing something.

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approval, in augured the United States' first junior ski jumping contest. All eligible children, many girls among them, were coached by experts until an 80 foot jump was commonplace even among ten-year-olds. A contest followed the training period and a junior champion of each sex was crowned. The WPA in Wisconsin also manages

ice skating tournaments in which thousands participate.

Two of the most popular among many winter sports carnivals and tournaments in Montana are presented on WPA-built skating rinks at Kalispel and Anaconda. The Anaconda show is a three day event in which 500 grade school children compete through preliminary, semi-final and championship contests. So the WPA, having helped to usher in one generation of winter sportsmen, is beckoning to the next.

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

(Continued from page 556)

trees. Do you know where in your community is the largest oak? The gigantic sycamore? The biggest elm?

Tree Pest Book. Valuable information for anyone interested in tree care. Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, 3 Joy Street, Boston, 187 pp. \$1.00.

Weather. Rain or Shine. The Story of Weather, Marian E. Baer. Farrar and Rinehart, 292 pp. \$2.00. A narrative flavor makes it readable.

Wilderness Areas. The *Living Wilderness Magazine*, July, 1940, traces the history of the concept. Wilderness Society, 1840 Mintwood Place, Washington, D. C.

Wildlife on Recreational Areas, Victor H. Cahalane. The Utah Juniper, Utah Agricultural College, Logan. November, 1940, pp. 8 to 10.

Zoo. On October 1, 1940, the Brookside Zoo of Cleveland, at the request of the City Council, was taken over by the Natural History Museum. The Museum will obtain monthly installments of the \$50,000 appropriated. This move was championed by the newspapers. Taking a zoo out of politics and placing it under education is a forward step.

Christmas Greens should be tagged to prevent stealing, to help the land owner, to further the planting of holly, laurel and evergreens, and to conserve fast disappearing species.

Nature-grams. Your response is beyond fondest dreams. Because your ideas are *modern* you can select the *ideas of tomorrow* . . . today.

NOTE: Readers of Dr. Vinal's *Nature-Grams* will be interested in knowing that his new book, *Nature Recreation*, is off the press. It is full of practical and interesting material for recreation workers interested in promoting nature activities. It is published by McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York City. Price, \$3.00.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Football Plays for Boys

By Ralph Henry Barbour and La Mar Sarra. Revised edition. D. Appleton-Century Company, New York. \$1.25.

THIS HOW-TO-DO-IT BOOK has been adapted to the needs of boys from twelve to seventeen who want to play football but for whom no coach is available. The book opens with brief instructions on the fundamentals of football, blocking, tackling, stances, etc., and then sets forth lucidly a group of simple and practical plays that are especially suited to junior teams. Graphic diagrams accompany each explanation.

Crafts for Fun

By Evadna Kraus Perry. William Morrow and Company, New York. \$3.00.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS BOOK is "to help the individual who has always wanted to do things with his hands, but who has been afraid of himself and of materials and tools." In eleven chapters Mrs. Perry explains in clear detail simple methods and mediums for types of craft work including linoleum-block printing, clay modeling, pottery, working with wood, book making, spattering, weaving, knotting, embroidery, and crafts employing sheet cork and metal foil. The things to make are not new or extraordinary, and the materials and techniques are easy to master. The book is profusely illustrated by photographs taken by Clarence Perry.

Camps and Cottages. How to Build Them Yourself

By Charles D. White. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. \$2.00.

MORE AND MORE PEOPLE are spending their week ends in the country, and week-end shacks are multiplying. In this book Mr. White, who is an architect, tells how to build a shack. He discusses clearly every step involved and offers many drawings and diagrams. Practical information is given on tools, materials, land, and furnishings. There are plans for summer cottages and ski lodges, for camps with one, two, and three rooms.

Advanced Tennis

By Chester Bowers. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$1.75.

OUTSTANDING IN THIS BOOK on tennis techniques are the chapters on strategy—how to use the right tactics in the split-second opportunities that arise; how to plan your game from the toss of the first ball to the final placement. Additional chapters include complete exercises for tournament training and information on playing surfaces, equipment and its care, and the teaching of the sport.

Hallowe'en Fun Book

Revised edition. Minneapolis Hallowe'en Committee. Obtainable from Karl Raymond, Director of Recreation, 325 City Hall, Minneapolis. \$25.

ANYONE WISHING games and stunts for Hallowe'en will find them literally by the hundreds in this attractively illustrated booklet. For the community wishing to organize a community-wide Hallowe'en celebration there is a section regarding the various steps taken in Minneapolis to organize community forces and secure wide participation. Here is a publication which should be in every recreation worker's library.

1940 Yearbook—Park and Recreation Progress

Available from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. \$35.

FOR THREE YEARS the National Park Service has made its progress report to the people of the United States through a Yearbook recording progress in park and recreation developments. The 1940 Yearbook, like its predecessors, spotlights the high points in these developments through a series of articles by leaders in the park field. This is attractively illustrated.

Safety

By Sidney J. Williams and W. W. Charters. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$1.60.

HERE IS A BOOK which offers material for a comprehensive course in safety into which are drawn those contributions of physics, chemistry, psychology, and sociology which transform the simple rules of safety into applications of scientific principles. Though designed for the use of teachers, it will be of interest to recreation workers because of its discussion of accident prevention on playgrounds and schoolyards and water safety, safety in winter sports, camp, and outdoor recreation.

"Athletics furnish the setting for a great many school accidents," state the authors. "The gymnasium and the school grounds are places of special hazard. One-third of the accidents which occur in all school buildings happen in the gymnasium. About the same number take place on the school grounds as in the building. All the accidents on the school grounds result from apparatus, football, other athletics, other organized games, and unorganized games." Practical suggestions are offered as to how such accidents can be prevented.

Exploring Your Community

Compiled by Gladys L. Potter. The Association for Childhood Education, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. \$35.

THIS BULLETIN shows in a thrilling way what is being done to give children natural education through trips which give opportunity to see what is going on in the community. As a beginning step, the booklet points out,

the teacher herself must know the community where she is working before she can introduce the children to the community which should be one of their chief laboratories for learning.

The Creative Adult.

By Hughes Mearns. Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc., New York. \$3.00.

"Self-Education in the Art of Living" is the appropriate subtitle of this book in which Mr. Mearns, author of *Creative Youth*, applies to the teaching of adults the principles which he has discovered from his successful experiments in child training. Here is a guide which will help the individual in rediscovering his individuality and in leading a richer and happier life.

Training for the Job.

By Frank Ernest Hill. American Association for Adult Education, New York. \$1.25.

This study of vocational education for adults deals with men and women, whether sixteen or sixty, who are through with school and are preparing definitely for specific work. It deals with courses which they seek and which are useful to them. It deals also with the agencies which serve adults and which are so numerous that they can be observed, as Mr. Hill states, "in a swift overview, much as one would observe the location of towns, airports, or factories as details on a broad and crowded map."

The Big Fun Book.

Edited by Jerome S. Meyer. Greenberg: Publisher, New York. \$1.98.

The Big Fun Book is big indeed, containing as it does 800 pages crammed full of suggestions for home entertainment. To list just a few of the various types of entertainment offered, there are charades, handwriting analysis, tests of all kinds, quizzes, plays and amateur theatricals, treasure hunts, action games, pen and pencil games, oral games, palmistry, word puzzles and picture puzzles, tricks, stunts, magic, brain twisters, and an entire section for the very young. Every effort has been made to make the book an attractive volume, and the copper cloth binding, specially designed fly leaves, and cover decoration make it an unusual volume.

Nature Recreation—Group Guidance for the Out-of-Doors.

By William ("Cap'n Bill") Gould Vinal. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. \$3.00.

Dr. Vinal's many friends in the recreation field will welcome the announcement that *Nature Recreation* is off the press. In this book Dr. Vinal has assembled, for the benefit of all interested in making nature a fascinating and joyous subject, his long experience and store of knowledge of nature lore. Here is a wealth of information which has been classified under two main headings: The Philosophy of Nature Recreation and Applied Nature Recreation. Nature experiences in the home, community and summer camp; trips and trails; nature games; and conservation are discussed. The important subject of leadership occupies several chapters, and this problem is explored from the technique of nature club leadership and leadership responsibility on the hike and overnight trip to administrative leadership in the community program for nature recreation.

Dr. Vinal's book, as he points out, is intended for the uninitiated as well as for students in colleges of education and is submitted by him "to the thousands of nature friends who are seeking means to guidance of wayfarers along the trail."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933 OF RECREATION, published monthly at New York, N. Y., Eighth Avenue, 31st to 33rd Streets for October 1, 1940.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Howard Braucher, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of RECREATION, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher: National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Editor: Howard Braucher, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Managing Editor: Abbie Condit, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Business Manager: R. J. Schwartz, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

F. W. H. Adams, New York, N. Y.; F. Gregg Bemis, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Carlisle, Pa.; Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. William Butterworth, Moline, Ill.; Henry L. Corbett, Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Arthur G. Cumber, Jacksonville, Fla.; F. Trubee Davison, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.; Harry P. Davison, New York, N. Y.; Robert Garrett, Baltimore, Md.; Robert Grant, 3rd, Jericho, L. I., N. Y.; Austin E. Griffiths, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Norman Harrower, Fitchburg, Mass.; Mrs. Melville H. Haskell, Tucson, Ariz.; Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, Michigan City, Ind.; Mrs. Mina M. Edison Hughes, West Orange, N. J.; Mrs. John D. Jameson, Sugar Hill, N. H.; Gustavus T. Kirby, New York, N. Y.; H. McK. Landon, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Charles D. Lanier, Greenwich, Conn.; Robert Lassiter, Charlotte, N. C.; Susan M. Lee, Boston, Mass.; Otto T. Mallory, Philadelphia, Pa.; Walter A. May, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Carl E. Milliken, Augusta, Me.; Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Woodbury, N. Y.; Mrs. Sigmund Stern, San Francisco, Calif.; Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Washington, D. C.; J. C. Walsh, New York, N. Y.; Frederick M. Warburg, New York, N. Y.; John G. Winant, Concord, N. H.; Stanley Woodward, Washington, D. C.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

HOWARD BRAUCHER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of September, 1940.

[SEAL]

MIRIAM S. C. DOCHTERMANN,
Notary Public, Nassau County.

Nassau County Clerk's No. 351. Certificate Filed in New York County. Clerk's No. 60. Register's No. 2146. My Commission expires March 30, 1942.